The Middlebury Campus

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Faculty rejects geography

By Holly Higinbotham '81

Faculty members turned down a request from the Educational Council to consider the continuation of geography as an autonomous department and major. The vote was close — 39 to 37 with two abstentions — as the 2 1/2 hour faculty meeting drew to a close Feb. 2.

At issue was whether the administration acted properly last spring in its decisions to limit the geography department staffing to three people and to design a program merging geography and environmental studies. At a recent Educational Council meeting, Associate Professor of economics Richard Cornwall suggested that decisions concerning changes in major programs and departments — such as the termination of the geography — should have been considered by the Educational Council.

Confusion evident

Many professors commented that the close vote and the highly charged debate at the faculty meeting were reflective of the confusion regarding what issues were really at stake.

Some of those issues included the Teaching Resources Committee (TRC) decision to deny increased geography staffing; the administration decision to design a plan merging environmental studies and geography in a interdisciplinary program; and whether the faculty was ignored by the TRC and the academic administration in the decision-making process.

Vice President for Academic Affairs Nicholas Clifford said after the meeting, "I think there are two issues here. One is did the TRC and the administration behave properly. The other question is did they behave properly and make a wrong decision."

With regard to the second question, he elaborated, "It's possible to believe that people with the best intentions (and who behave in accordance with faculty rules)...make boneheaded decisions."

He, therefore, referred to the question of whether the TRC adhered to *Handbook* legislation last spring, and stated that the committee and the administration did act in accordance with those rules. The regulations stated that the Educational Council had to be consulted on issues only originating in the faculty, not in the administration.

In addition, he asserted, "It is certainly my view that nobody is acting in an underhanded way." Because of the emotional tension at the meeting, however, Clifford said he did not think that some people could be convinced that "high motives" do not exist.

Professor of Geography Roland Illick suggested in an interview Feb. 3 that the TRC does not even represent the faculty concerns on staffing because it is a presidentially appointed committee. He said, "I think we should elect the TRC."

Faculty voice lacking

Professor of economics D.K. Smith addressed concerns that professional courtesy of the administration toward the faculty was lacking in the decision to merge environmental studies and geography. He said in the meeting that he did not know of a significant deletion of a major program which was done without faculty consultation, and he referred to the termination of majors in physical education, home economics, business economics and education as support for his claim.

Northern Studies Co-Director Young said, "We had a situation where there were a lot of personal conflicts going on."

He stated, "The heart of the question is whether a certain group of people can terminate a major program...without the faculty being very carefully and consciously involved." He asked his colleagues to consider the importance of "professional courtesy" in decision-making, while Educational Council member Cornwall questioned the degree of trust between the administration and the faculty.

Unequal treatment cited

Illick, one of the founders of the environmental studies program and a Middlebury professor for 36 years, alluded to another dimension of the lack of trust pervading the whole controversy. In the interview he stated that throughout three presidents' tenures, the geography department has been compelled to

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Personal conflicts plague department

By Amy Colodny '82

The Northern Studies program has become the center of controversy. Personality conflicts, differing interpretations of a 1979 CAUSE (Comprehensive Assistance for Undergraduate Science Education) grant and conflicting ambitions have cast the program into the eye of a storm.

Middlebury College and the Center for Northern Studies in Wolcott, Vermont, have been working together since 1976 to offer this undergraduate program.

According to Steven Young, co-director of the Center and Middlebury College adjunct professor of biology, "We had a situation where there were a lot of personal conflicts going on. All we were doing was fighting and babbling."

The personal conflicts that Young alluded to involved Robert Starling, who was fired this winter from his position as a teacher and administrator at the Center; Charles Racine, who resigned last fall as a teacher and administrator at the Center; and Young himself.

Starling's services were terminated as of Jan. 1. All those contacted agreed that Starling's ability as a teacher was not the issue. One Northern Studies major commented, "As a professor, Starling was top notch."

The difficulty with Starling stemmed from personality clashes. According to Young, "the kind of rumors and problems we were having in the fall didn't abate as we hoped; things just kept blowing up...several people, including members of the Board of Trustees, kept telling me that Starling's continued presence at the Center was the source of some of the problems."

Young explained that Dick Smyth, executive officer of the Center, offered Starling the Jan. 1 terminal contract last August. The co-director added, "The contract for the fall was never signed by Starling. He did his job, and did it well, but he was never under contract."

Starling's recent firing was decided by individuals at the Wolcott Center, not by the Northern Studies Review Committee at Middlebury College, composed of Northern Studies faculty and students. As one knowledgeable source close to Starling told the *Campus*, there is no argument about this fact.

The point of contention is the wording of the CAUSE grant (see *Campus*, Jan. 29). The grant makes specific reference to Starling and defines his position. Professor of Chemistry Robert Gleason, who serves as acting dean of sciences and Northern Studies Review Committee chairman during Professor of political science Russell Leng's leave of absence, stated "Certain staff

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Frats revive dining dispute

By David Odato '84

In recent weeks, a dispute has developed between the College fraternities and administration over the issue of hiring cooks for house dining.

Harold Burroughs '82, president of Zeta Psi, reported that his fraternity has already hired a cook for three meals a week. He noted that her salary is "funded completely by house member dues."

Dean of Students Erica Wonnacott objected to Zeta Psi's employment of the cook as a violation of College rules. The Dean asserted that "the College owns the buildings. Only the College" can employ someone to work in those houses.

She further argued that fraternity dining is "incredibly wasteful" because fraternity members are already on the meal plan.

Anticipating future problems, the Dean forwarded that if the College administration allowed Zeta Psi to continue employing a cook, "in three years or so they would be asking for meal plan exemptions since they would have their own cook."

In addition, other fraternities have attempted the same action but have been thwarted by the administrators.

Dave Levy '82, president of Kappa Delta Rho, stated that his fraternity is "planning on having a meal once or twice a month." He revealed that the house will not hire a cook because of the administrative pronouncement. Levy commented, "They have us the way they want us."

Delta Upsilon President Jim Loveys '82 reported that his fraternity considered employing a cook. We were "seeing if we could get two meals a month — but the school won't let us hire a cook."

Steve Utter '81, president of Sigma Epsilon, noted that his fraternity was not planning to reinstitute fraternity dining at any level, yet he "does not think it's fair" that fraternities are not permitted to hire cooks. The administration "should not tell us what to do with our own money."

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EQ

Solar hot stuff

By Brett Hulsey '82

The field was icy cold and the walk across it seemed to take forever. Someone in the group remarked that it was a great day to see a solar house — cloudy and snowing, -16 °F windchill.

Nested in a maple woodlot on top of a small hill, it seemed like any other house, except for the lack of transmission wires running to the site. Chris Haskell, a senior environmental economics major studying the house, said that it was energy self-sufficient. He explained that the electricity is provided by the wind generator installed on a 12 foot tower just north of the house.

As we neared the home we saw Peter Oxford and Fran McKay in the greenhouse. McKay works at a co-op and Oxford owns a bike shop. They commissioned a contractor to build their Cornwall home, but did much of the design work themselves.

We entered through the garage which serves as an arctic entry to cut heat loss. Oxford welcomed the group that consisted of members of Environmental Quality (EQ) and the student-led course, *Energy, Physics, and You*. We shed our jackets in 70 °F temperature; the heat seemed to stream through the windows.

Oxford said that this house integrated three on-site systems — wood, wind and solar — to provide its energy. "Solar is the main source of heating," he said. "The sun shines through 280 square feet of double-pane windows onto a brick counter, chimney and slate floor that store the heat." He also uses shutters over the windows on the north and east side to cut heat loss further.

The wood system provides the back-up heating and cooking needs. "It's usually about 60 °F when we get up in the morning. The stove warms things right up," he said. A coil inside the stove also heats water stored in barrels and circulates through plastic hoses in the floor. "It's important to keep the floor warm," Oxford explained. "That's where people have to live." The water is also used to preheat the domestic hot water before it enters the electric tank.

There is also a fresh air vent that is located under the stove. "You need about one complete air change per person living in the house per hour," Oxford noted. This allows for complete combustion of the wood and increases the respiratory fitness of the dwellers. In the summer, this air will help cool the house and push out the warm air from the greenhouse.

Oxford added that the carpenter claimed it got up to 89 °F in the house one day last month. "We haven't got all the heat-absorbing mass in yet," he apologized. We didn't object.

Then we went upstairs to the bedroom. Oxford showed us the battery pack that stores the wind energy. "We have about 4 to 5 days of storage should the wind not blow. So far, the windmill hasn't hit it's rated output which is 2 kilowatts (kW) per hour. That must have been in a windtunnel."

The batteries store direct current, so special appliances must be used. Since most appliances use 110V alternating current, there is a notable scarcity of appliances in the house. "Most houses use between 5-700 kW. hrs. per month. We get 90-120 kW hr. from our generator. We cannot afford the appliances that the typical American, 3.8 person home can." Oxford said he may add a refrigerator in the summer but, until then, the garage will suffice.

We finally traveled outside to view the wind generator. Oxford related that it was an updated Jacobs Skyhawk designed in the 1930s for farm use. He explained the upwind design and showed the tailcock mechanism that pulls the blades out of winds over 40 mph.

He also explained the reason he built the house into the hill. "The ground temperature is around 50 °F. This helps to even out the temperature variation inside the house. The house will heat the ground up around the house over a five year period."

"I'm a religious person," he said, "and that's a positive thing. I've been anti-nuclear almost to the point of terrorism. You have to do positive things." His house is his statement.

He and Chris Haskell will discuss the features of the house at an EQ self-sufficiency conference on March 14.

Council passes SLUG constitution

By Maria Padian '83

At last week's meeting, Community Council members approved the Alpha Sigma Psi fraternity (SLUG) constitution, passed a motion to expand the Community Council and approved another motion to remedy faculty tardiness in submitting grades.

First, the SLUG constitution was discussed. As with any other College club, SLUG wrote its constitution in order to receive funds from the Finance Committee. Their constitution, however, is the first to be completed by any of the College's six fraternities.

The SLUG constitution outlines the duties of the officers and how the fraternity shall delegate special jobs and members' obligations concerning dues and monthly meetings. Provisions have been made to amend the constitution if necessary.

Dean of Students Erica Wonnacott said she felt it was "a fine prototype for a fraternity constitution;" it was unanimously approved by the Council.

Second, a debate followed as to whether the Council should expand its membership to include Food Service, Library, Buildings and Grounds and secretarial representatives.

Dean Wonnacott reported that College Treasurer Carroll Rikert made the suggestion. According to the Dean, Rikert felt that true Community Council representation must include representatives from the non-teaching, non-administrative members of the College.

Some members expressed concern that expansion would make the Council less effective, as well as skew the ratio of students to non-students on the Council in favor of non-students.

Council member Jayne Benz '83 argued that there was a "danger in enlarging the Council's voting population," and suggested inviting staff members to meetings in which their concerns were discussed. Another member, Jon Klein '82, agreed with Benz, maintaining, "We should keep Community Council as a council, not a congress."

Assistant Professor of Physical Education Michael Heinecken pointed out that students would be outnumbered by four if the Council expanded. He suggested that Food Service and Buildings and Grounds representatives be invited to join the Council, since issues which involved those two departments seemed to predominate at meetings.

The Council then passed a motion recommending to College President Olin Robison that the Council be expanded to include one representative from the College's Physical Plant — Director of the Physical Plant Jon Woodbury or his designate — and one representative from the Food Service — Director of Food Services Gary Starr.

Finally, the issue of late grade submissions by faculty led to a motion requesting that the College President remedy the situation. The motion stated that tardiness of faculty in handing in grades causes hardship to students and staff. No solution was proposed, but the Council is assuming that the President will take action to resolve this problem.

Forum acts on fraternity funding

By Brad Ewing '82

Discussion at the Feb. 1 Student Forum meeting revolved around three issues: guidelines for the apportionment of student activities fee funds to fraternities by the Finance Committee, the role of student and faculty consent in the creation or destruction of an academic department, and the right of occupants of a College-owned, off-campus house to register pets with the Dean's office.

One Forum member cited a provision in the Coffrin Committee report (the document which, in part, recommended that fraternity members not dine in their own houses) that specifically guarantees each fraternity the right of access to student activities fees for funding parties. While only one fraternity is currently requesting funds, it was decided that a set of guidelines should be set for all future requests. The guidelines adopted by the Forum include:

1. Fraternities shall make their requests for funds two weeks in advance of a party.

2. Parties funded by the Finance Committee shall be open to all Middlebury students.

3. The Finance Committee will fund any aspect of a party (e.g. alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages) with the exception of damage done to the fraternity house. Fraternities must pay for repairs.

4. Fraternity members who live in the houses and those social members who prepare or work at a student-funded party do not have to pay admission; other social members, however, must pay.

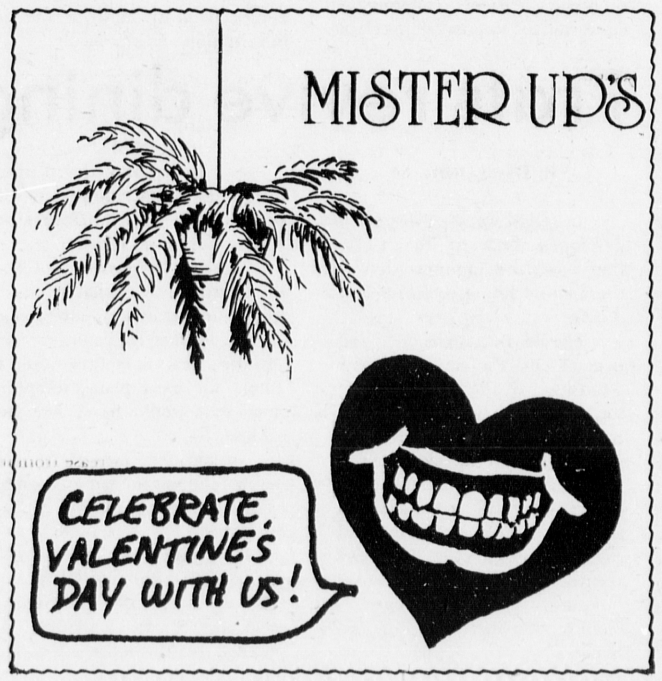
The second issue dealt with the efforts of geography department members to prevent the College administration from terminating geography as an independent department.

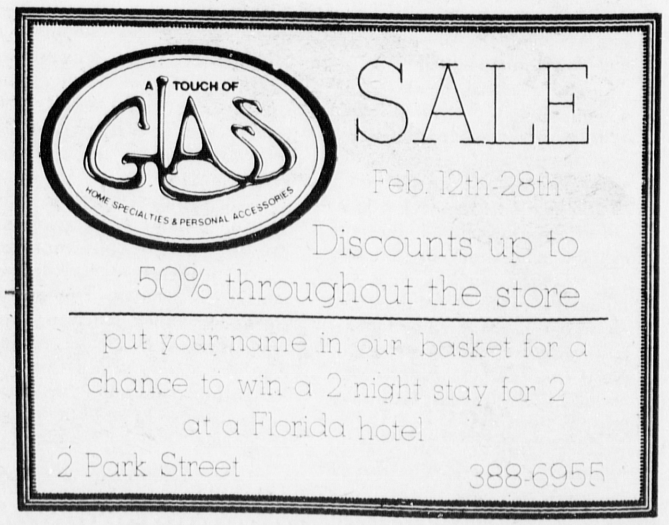
Assistant Professor of geography Perry Hanson and several geography majors reportedly wrote and submitted a proposal to the Educational Council last week outlining a plan to preserve the department's present status.

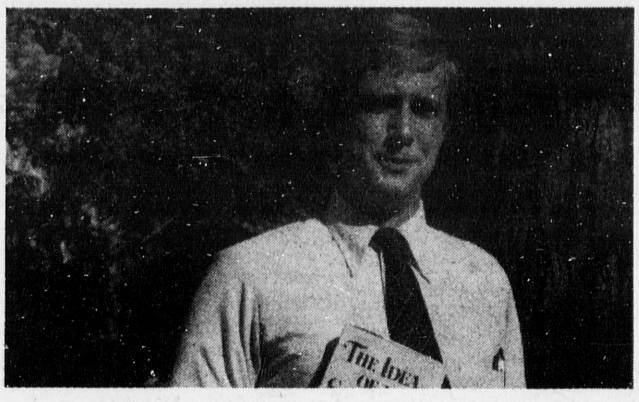
The administration's plan to dissolve geography by spring 1982 would affect sophomores and freshmen, who could not declare geography as their major.

The third issue discussed was the right of students living in off-campus housing, such as Jewett and Weybridge, to have pets. Most Forum members agreed that keeping pets in these houses would be acceptable as long as other people in the house didn't mind.

Most reasoned that the student would take full responsibility for problems caused by the pet. Recognizing the deans' legitimate concern in this issue, Student Forum sent a proposal to the deans of students' office outlining a procedure for obtaining permission to keep pets. Chances of approval of the proposal were not known.







Assistant Professor of History John McCardell.

Photo by Chris King '82

Prof extends leave

By Andy Kleit '82

Assistant Professor of History John McCardell, who is currently on leave at the University of South Carolina, has accepted a visiting professorship there for fall 1981. But his decision to remain has bred rumors that he will not return to Middlebury.

McCardell is researching and writing a political biography of the early 19th century Southern writer William Gilmore Sims. In an interview with the *Campus*, he stated, "I do not have an offer anyplace else." He revealed that he has many ties to Middlebury, including the ownership of a house.

The historian did admit that "things always crop up" and pointed out that any junior faculty member is unsure where he will be teaching in the future. Nevertheless, he did suggest that "you should bet as much money as you can on my returning."

McCardell's place in the history department will be filled next fall, as it was this year, by Historian-in-Residence William Catton. Catton will teach American histories, HI 203 and HI 420. Catton pointed out that his position at Middlebury includes an understanding that he will fill in as the department needs him. However, he added, "I hope it doesn't happen too often."

Professor Catton is presently working on the second volume of his work on American history, *The Bold and Magnificent Dream*, which he explained, should be completed in two or three years.

History department chairman Travis Jacobs commented that the department is "very lucky" to have Catton available to teach McCardell's classes, as he brings "a lot more continuity than another teacher might." Jacobs did admit that with McCardell on leave and Catton only working part-time, the department does not have "as much flexibility" as it usually does.

Students have questioned whether enough thesis advisors are available for American history majors. History major Amy Colodny '82 observed, "Right now the American history side is overloaded with work." Colodny pointed out that with Assistant Professor Thomas Cox going on leave next year the situation could grow worse.

Jacobs claimed, "There will be a problem," but added, "we will try to work out an arrangement." He stated that Associate Professor John Spencer, returning from his responsibilities as Dean of the Middlebury Colleged, and the soon-to-be-selected replacement for Professor Marjorie Lamberti (also on leave next year) could possibly serve as American history thesis advisors.

History Student Advisory Chairman Caleb Rick '82 stated, "I have the utmost confidence in the ability of the department to solve this problem." Rick concluded, "I think the options available in the History department are good for both the students and the thesis readers."

Robison submits report to Reagan administration

By Jennifer Gold '82

Middlebury College President Olin Robison traveled to the White House last week to submit an 80-page report on a strategy for US-USSR relations in the 1980s.

For further perspectives on the College President, see pages 21 and 22.

Robison, along with six other members of the United Nations Association for the United States, presented the report to Vice President George Bush, other top level officials in the Reagan administration and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The panel, composed of bipartisan high level officials in past Democratic and Republican administrations, experts on the Soviet Union, top business men and labor leaders, made 70 recommendations on political, security, economic, arms control, human rights and diplomatic policies.

The report noted that relations between the two superpowers will continue to be "an uneasy coexistence of competitive forces." It further advised the construction of "a pragmatic blend of policies which actively forward United States interests while narrowing the range of opportunities open to Soviet exploitation."

According to Robison, who is consultant to the State Department on US-Soviet Affairs, the report stressed that US-USSR relations are a long-term struggle calling for long-term policies. He added, "Relations are unlikely to improve in the foreseeable future, but it is possible to be businesslike." Open communication and flexible policies will help to stabilize relations, he determined.

He explained one report recommendation to facilitate more multi-lateral ties with other nations: "On a variety of issues we will be more successful if we work in conjunction with others."

The need to improve American defense capabilities and to continue upholding a commitment limiting the build-up of strategic arms were strongly advised.

In the economic area, the panel advocated maintaining restricted grain sales to the Soviet Union and other sanctions relevant to foreign policy objectives.

Linking bilateral US-USSR policies with Soviet behavior in the Third World was also viewed as an effective strategy, as well as monitoring the Soviet Union's compliance to human rights provisions in the Helsinki Act.

Panel members further recognized the need to develop a foreign policy consensus. In the past, the panel admitted that this lack of agreement has had debilitating effects on foreign policy.

Robison reported that Secretary of State Alexander Haig wanted "consistency, reliability and balance in U.S. Foreign Policy."

Said the Middlebury President about his trip, "I was surprised and pleased to be invited back (to the White House) after the demise of the Carter administration."

Fee increase receives lukewarm response

By Anthony Flint '84

The recent $1500 increase in the comprehensive fee, which raised the cost of a Middlebury education to $9300 next year, has received mixed reviews from students, faculty and administrators.

Jim Robinson '84 assumed the increase was justified. "I would prefer that the College continues to uphold its high teaching standards than have a low tuition to make it more affordable," he said.

College President Olin Robison further supported this point, explaining that the need to have competitive faculty salary levels with other comparable schools to preserve the quality teaching at Middlebury demanded the substantial increase.

Professor of History Pardon Tillinghast commented, "Of all the teachers available, the College wants to keep the very best 1/4, and because of the competition for these teachers the college is forced to increase the salaries."

One student expressed concern about receiving sufficient financial aid. "Money is already tight, being from a family of eight going to college," said the junior. He also remarked that those students on financial aid will be further handicapped by the increase. He was skeptical that scholarships and financial aid will keep pace with the tuition increases, predicting that "it's going to be tough."

Andy Kleit '82 forwarded his disappointment "with the College and the lack of sensitivity the administration showed toward those less affluent students going to this school."

A dismayed freshman pressed for finances surmised, "There is a good chance that people like myself, with no financial aid, may be going to a state school next year. I would like to stay here, but the tuition hike may prevent my return unless I can get some kind of financial aid."

One sophomore recalled a letter she wrote home to her parents, saying that she was thinking of transferring to a less expensive state school like the University of Massachusetts. She said she believed that all small colleges of Middlebury's caliber were raising their tuitions at similar rates.

Black Student Union President Leroy Nesbitt '81 said he thought it "unfortunate that the tuition is so high because it will only decrease the chances for diversification in the student body and could create an 'elitist society.' He furthered, "The majority of college-bound seniors just cannot afford a $9,000 a year education."

At the Feb. 2 faculty meeting, President Robison responded that, over the next four years, he hoped financial aid would increase from its present rate of 25 percent to approximately 35 percent.

Dan Bailey '81 discussed the fee hike more specifically. He said that he could "see it under the circumstances." He continued, "There was no large increase last year, and Middlebury is not 'out of line' compared to other schools in this respect." But he admitted that "$1500 all at once is hard to swallow." Bailey said he had grown accustomed to increases in fees, but would like to see a more specific breakdown of the new funds as well as the reasons for the apportionments.

Associate Dean of Students Karl Lindholm called the tuition increase "an inevitability," but thought it was "unfortunate." He was unable to indicate a specific justification for the increase, but noted that he did not believe Middlebury will "price itself out of the market." He pointed out that the increase "seemed to be systematic; that is, not just confined to Middlebury College."

Tillinghast observed that faculty and secretaries are very unhappy with the wages they are receiving. At the same time he said that it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain money from foundations.

The historian noted that College President Olin Robison has done a very good job in raising money for the school and was sure Robison regretted the increase. Tillinghast acknowledged that the increase was, however, absolutely necessary.

He realized the difficulty many parents will find in sending their children through college for nearly $50,000 each. "They just can't do it," he declared.

Editorials

Academic authority questioned

Frequently over the past year, the College has been forced to justify its academic offerings. Once again, geography is the discipline under scrutiny. The faculty voted at their Feb. 2 meeting not to consider re-examining geography as an autonomous department. Last year, the geography major was abolished, effective with the class of 1983, for a variety of reasons.

At first we questioned the Educational Council decision to raise the issue again: what faculty or administration were involved? But we realized that administrators do make wholesale changes in curriculum by following the formal channels.

Under normal circumstances, the Educational Council first examines curricular changes. The Council's role, according to the College *Handbook*, is "to make recommendations to the faculty and to act as an executive committee on matters of curriculum." The Council is composed of College President Olin Robison or his designate, faculty and student representatives. Council recommendations then are brought before the faculty for their vote.

Although these channels appear clearcut, such is not the case. There exists both confusion and discontent among faculty and students regarding geography, even though its examination had been raised in this accepted manner. We believe that if these channels are, in fact, effective, the geography issue would have been completely resolved last spring. Perhaps power struggles among individuals have rendered present channels ineffective. What recourse can students and faculty have under these circumstances?

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The Middlebury Campus

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Correspondence

Honor opinions

TO THE EDITOR:

In an article about Middlebury College in Sunday's *Rutland Herald* (see reprint in *Campus*, pp. 20-21), which I consider to be fair minded and balanced, Erica Wonnacott is reported as having said that much of the criticism of President Robison is motivated by jealousy. I take issue with such a defensive attitude because it seems to me that people's criticisms must be taken seriously. Ideas and opinions must be honored as such, not undermined by attributing mean motives to the holders of these ideas. The failure at Middlebury College to discuss difficult issues openly and forthrightly is due largely to the lowering of the level of debate to the demeaning of one's adversaries. Issues become obscured when people demean each other through unsubstantiated psychologizing.

In the same article, Carroll Rikert is quoted as having said: "My opinion is that with one foot planted in the outside world, he (Robison) can't be knocked over so easily." I think that Rikert owes the community an explanation for that belligerent statement. In my view, the president should not be trying to protect himself through his outside involvements, but should be open to faculty and student criticism and complaint. His role demands that he have the courage of vulnerability, that he be available and responsive, and that he regard even his most severe adversaries as having the welfare of the College in their hearts.

Both Wonnacott's and Rikert's remarks trouble me as symptoms of a defensive attitude on the part of the Robison administration. We have deep problems here — everyone who cares knows this — despite the Trustees condescending report to the faculty after their review of Robison's first five years at Middlebury which proclaims, as if we were fools, that all is well with everyone and everything. No good can come from denial and obfuscation, no sense of trust. If we cannot confront our problems and dissatisfactions frankly and honestly, prefering discomfort to secrecy, we will have little chance of solving them.

ROBERT PACK
Abernethy professor of American literature

No alcohol

TO THE EDITOR:

This unpublished fragment of verse, newly discovered among the relics of the poet Pope — Irving Pope, that is, not Alexander — may shed some light on the recent exchange of views concerning alcohol and the intellectual life that has graced your pages:

From academic Eminence,
the Cry
Goes forth: Let Seminars
be dry!
Henceforth the Vale
of Learning is bereft
Of vinous Liquors,
in their Bottles left
Untasted by the
Undergraduate Tongue
Until the last Hesperian
Verse is sung.
Let no *fanciulla* here,
however Soave
Surrender to the
Siren Lure of Harvey
No more may
ruby Chateauneuf du Pape
Be served to lubricate
the awkward Gap
In Conversation; nor may
Cotes du Rhone
Come on as Substitute
for Genius flown;
And who'll deny that
often Thought is shallow
Yet seems not so when
heady Fumes of Gallo
Conceal the obvious
Lack of Erudition
That slows us in
our Educational Mission.
If Housman's verse is true,
and homely Beer
Bests Milton in explaining
Why We're Here
Why study John at all?
for simple Mead
Gives all the Metaphysick
that we need
Reject the true,
the blushful Hippocrene,
And in its Place,
take up the Jellybean;
Now let dissention cease;
nor should we still
Of such a Molemount,
Make another Hill.

Very truly yours,

NICHOLAS R. CLIFFORD
Vice President for Academic Affairs

Honor vets

TO THE EDITOR:

With the recent releasing of the hostages and the ensuing ticker-tape parades and White House ceremonies, officials have portrayed the event as a reunifying point for Americans, that we are stronger for "home are the brave." This commentary is not in any way aimed at denouncing the country for its hailing of the hostages and their ordeal. Nor is it a criticism of the hostages themselves for their actions before, during and after the Iranian crisis. Commendation for these 52 is fitting and mandatory. However, there are others who deserved as much, namely, the veterans of the Vietnam War. As Philip Caputo wrote in his book about the Vietnam War, *A Rumor of War*, "There are no monuments to its heroes, no statues in small-town squares and city parks, no plaques, nor public wreaths, nor memorials."

Caputo's sentiments have recently been reflected in a march staged by Vietnam veterans in Indianapolis. When asked what he felt concerning the hostage glorification, one vet commented, "Everyone is calling them heroes, I'd call them victims." Not all parties voiced their feelings as strongly but their message and my message is the same: just recognition of the veterans for their efforts in Vietnam (by funding and just in passing). These are the men who, for 10 long years, fought for our country and arrived home to the tickertape parades that never were.

GEOFF PROCTOR '83

U.S. support

TO THE EDITOR:

Last week, the International Club sponsored a slide show presentation on El Salvador. As a result, a student action committee was formed to promote student awareness of the brutality of El Salvador's regime and to call for the cessation of U.S. aid to the junta.

This junta is opposed by the great majority of El Salvador's people. Because dissent is not tolerated, the opposition has been forced to resort to armed resistance. Consequently, 9000 people were killed last year in the political fighting. It is expected that even more people will be killed this year.

The U.S. is pouring military aid into El Salvador. Using these American weapons, El Salvador's junta is able to continue the carnage. By supporting the junta, the Reagan administration is alienating itself from almost all segments of the El Salvadorian population. The U.S. has even begun sending military advisors to El Salvador.

As an organization of foreign students, the International Club is especially sensitive to these developments. Moreover, as members of the Middlebury community, we feel a moral obligation to support fully this committee in its campaign to halt U.S. military aid to El Salvador's junta.

MALIK MUFTI '81
International Club

Junta deplored

TO THE EDITOR:

On Jan. 29 in Proctor Lounge, we attended a horrifying lecture/slide show on the current situation in El Salvador. Many people are dying from hunger alone and as many as 50 people a day are being assassinated by the military junta in control. These people simply ask to live and eat. The military junta, which is now funded by the United States, uses U.S. weapons, ammunition and helicopters, to repress the peasants and guerilla movements. President Reagan plans to increase our military aid to El Salvador by millions of dollars. As advocates of human rights, we can no longer afford to support a junta which is responsible for the repression of its people. The El Salvadorians cry out for freedom from U.S. backing. Please write to Vermont Senator

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continued from page 4

Leahy (appropriations committee) or your home congressman to stop this brutal, violent injustice immediately.

SHEVY DULFANO '82
BEN BROMLEY '82

Stay in touch

TO THE EDITOR:

In the Vermont countryside it is extremely easy to get out of touch with what is going on in the rest of the world. Luckily, numerous groups of people in the school, with their hard work, have given us the opportunity to remain in contact. With more leisure time in Winter Term, I was able to appreciate their presentations. The lectures, slide shows, movies, etc., have been excellent.

The efforts of the Black Student Union have been particularly impressive. Their work on Martin Luther King's birthday and on the Black Cultural Week was outstanding. I am also grateful to the International Club, that brought to my attention the crisis in El Salvador. The presentation was really moving, so moving in fact that many of us have coaxed them into showing it again in the near future. By doing this we hope that more of the community may witness the inustice that we are supporting. To all who have contributed this Winter Term, thank you.

Sincerely,

PETE BOCK '83

Dig deeper

TO THE EDITOR:

Tuition is being raised to "maintain the high quality of education at Middlebury." Is this statement mere editorial bombastic circumlocution? As two concerned students, we are very interested in a more extensive explanation than the one presented in the Jan. 29 issue of the *Campus*. Sufficient reasons for raising the comprehensive fee should not merely include a tasteful listing of prestigious schools which ahve also decided to increase the cost of an education.

We realize that staff and faculty salaries must compete with the rising cost of living. We are also conscious of the increased energy and general maintenance costs which the College must accomodate.

We are not complaining that the tuition is being raised. We realize it is necessary. We are complaining about the inadequate representation of the investigation. Inspiration for this letter generates from the lack of details given in the *Campus* article. Because the article suggests that extensive research exists but vital details were omitted, we feel free to ask for the complete results of the Board's findings.

The crux of this letter is simple. Can a $9300 comprehensive fee be justified bya single table comparing colleges whose financial structures are unrelated? We do not think so.

GERARD VECCHIO '83
ALEXANDER WATSON '83

Role reversal

TO THE EDITOR:

When will the Middlebury administration realize that if they treated students like adults, more would act like them and be "responsible"? For example, in October, Dean Spencer and Dean Wonnacott slapped the *Campus'* wrist for printing the C.S.U. letter. In January, the administration was in arms over students drinking wine at seminars, although it is noted that students had at most two glasses. What does the administration here think we are? 16 year old kids? Do they really think we are not responsible enough to drink a glass of wine or beer, or know what letters to print?

My own case is a good example. Last spring I asked the dean of students office to send all college correspondence to me — ie. bill me directly for my college expenses. Last summer I discovered that my parents were still receiving college correspondence. I then wrote the dean of students office to again ask that mail be directed to me. The result? Dean Wonnacott wrote a "nice" letter to my parents informing them that although I had the right by law (the right to get mail from a college that I was paying my own tuition to?), she just wanted to let my parents know of my request. This action quite surprised me as I could see no reason why a person who is responsible and dedicated enough to work as many hours as are needed to pay for Middlebury and live independently would need to be "told on" to parents by the College. The punch line is, however, that the College still does not send me "parental" mail. Was I informed that tuition was going up? No, my parents were.

I do realize that many problems on this campus are caused from a lack of responsibility by students. Some of us do act like we're in junior high. Yet I don't think the name "Camp Middlebury" formed only because students act like summer campers. The administration should take a good look at how often they behave like summer camp counselors.

ANNE SUDKAMP '83

Switch-hitter

TO THE EDITOR:

I left for Amherst, Mass., last Sunday at 3:00 p.m. I'm going to be attending the University there. I just wanted you (the students) to know how much I enjoyed my stay with you in Middlebury. Though I found your vocabulary overwhelming and you were nasty, foolish, spacey and obtuse, I'll remember the times you were genuinely sincere, kind, clear and concise.

I stayed with you at the College for five weeks, ate the food, swam in the pool, skated, skied, earned $600 working in the Crest Room and at the Snow Bowl. I spent hours in the library. All those Cassavetes films...Robert Mayerovitch was intense, wasn't he...yet you complain that they have raised the comprehensive fee by $1500. That's what it costs to be continuously entertained, sheltered, heated and spoonfed, seven days a week.

$1500 will pay for my entire semester at University of Massachusetts. All my professors have doctorates, and many of the departments are uncontested in their fields. Granted it's a public institution, there are 25,000 students, I have to cook my own meals, wait in long lines and provide heat for the Chevy Van I am going to live in. I don't mind. If I'm really concerned, if I really want to be educated, I'll be all right. I'll make do; I'll have enriched my life. I learn the hard way every time.

I can't help but wonder if maybe you don't belong at Middlebury. Perhaps if you were older and more mature, you would be better able to appreciate what the College has to offer. There are certainly other places you could be.

Toward tomorrow,

WAYNE ROSENBERG

Loans in peril

TO THE EDITOR:

On Thursday, Jan. 29, 1981 two newspapers which are widely read by the Middlebury College community carried front page articles about the cost of a college education. These were the headlines:

"Fee rises $1,500;
now at $9,300"
Middlebury Campus

"Education Secretary Plans
Cutback in Student Aid"
New York Times

One of Ronald Reagan's oft-repeated campaign messages was: (to paraphrase) "Think of how things were for you four years ago; if you're better off now, vote for Jimmy Carter; if you're not, vote for me." Evidently a majority of those who went to the polls last November thought they were not better off.

Let me take a moment to place myself in this "pocket-book" philosophy, something which I have heretofore refrained from doing because it seems to have inherent selfish implications. Four years ago when I entered Middlebury College, I was paying $5,750 for a year here. Four years ago I was not eligible for a federally subsidized student loan. This year I pay $7,800, and thanks to Congressional legislation which was supported by the Carter Administration, the guidelines for those loans were changed and I, along with thousands of other middle-class students who had previously been ineligible, was able to partially offset the increase with a Federal loan.

However, if the Reagan Administration puts its proposal into effect, aid to college students—in the form of both direct grants and subsidized loans—will be reduced. According to Secretary of Education T.H. Bell, these aid programs are the fastest growing in the Education department's budget and are, therefore, targeted for control. In light of such figures as those listed

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News Analysis

Aid cut back?

By Jane Jarcho '82

Last week's announcement by Secretary of Education T. H. Bell that cutbacks in student aid are planned, coincided with the Middlebury College report of a $1,500 increase in tuition for the 1981-82 academic year. Neither statement is surprising and both, when considering the compelling factors behind the decisions, seem necessary. Unfortunately, from a student's and his/her family's vantage the combined news can spell disaster. A look at the future financing of education points to a return, once again, of most of the burden to the middle class.

The College, in an attempt to remain "competitive" with other institutions, has been forced to increase tuition by $2,600 in two years. Some of this increase represents a need to bring faculty salaries up to par with other colleges and universities. Other factors contributing to the increase are inflation, spiraling energy and food costs and other general budget increases.

These pressures, similarly, the Reagan administration believes, has caused the federal government to expand beyond its means. An examination of the present student loan policy explains why it is a primary target in the effort to reduce federal spending.

In October 1980, former President Carter signed a bill that allowed any student to take out a government guaranteed loan to the sum of up to $2,500. This meant that students could receive bank loans at a simple interest rate of nine percent, while the government paid another nine percent rate to the banks, to equal the present loan interest rates of 18 percent. These subsidies amassed to a $2.2 billion cost for the government in the current school year. A better way of understanding the extent of use of these loans is that over 1,000 Middlebury students (out of approximately 1,800) took out government guaranteed loans this year. Another $2.6 billion was granted by the government to need-based loans for college students. Projections are that the grant program will require an additional $811 million for 1981.

The Reagan administration's goals to cut costs and return government to the states ensures a major overhaul of the student loan policy. Currently, a student is not required to prove "need" when applying for a loan. This makes the loans available to all students regardless of their financial situations. The wealthy are thus able to borrow money at a low nine percent interest rate and keep their own money to invest in higher yielding propositions. Instituting guidelines is the most likely policy for cutting undue costs from student aid.

Three options stand out as probable alternatives for change. The first is to reinstitute an income ceiling to determine who gets aid. That is an arbitrary income sum, perhaps $40,000, is chosen as the deciding factor as to whether aid is granted. Any student coming from a family income below $40,000 can get aid, and those above cannot. The obvious problem with this policy is that families with the same income do not necessarily have the same costs. The second option is to base aid on need. In this case, a family with one child and an income of $40,000 might be denied aid, while a family with similar income but three children in college, would be eligible. The inherent problem with this method is a tremendous amount of paperwork and bureaucracy, which the Reagan administration is trying to eliminate. The third option is to base aid, through an equitable formula, on taxes paid annually. This, however, presents the formidable task of establishing a fair equation to determine who is granted aid. All the options have drawbacks. However, if costs are to be cut then a major change, such as one outlined above, will have to occur.

In all probability the grants to students coming from financially capable households will be eliminated. This should occur and presents no real problems. The lower class, similarly, will probably retain necessary student aid programs. Those who will be most hurt, will be from middle-income families. Arbitrarily and unfortunately, some will qualify for aid and others will not. The options available for those who really do need aid, but can not get it, look bad. With interest rates running at 18-20 percent, many families will not be able to afford bank loans. Thus, we can only hope that in spite of the paperwork involved with a need assessment loan policy, it will be the chosen option. Only then will education continue to be offered in the fairest possible manner.

The *Campus* welcomes letters to the editor and will try to print as many as possible in each issue. We cannot publish, however, letters containing personal attacks or profane language. We reserve the right to edit letters, and they must be signed with an address, although names will be withheld upon request. We also cannot print correspondence addressed to another party. Send letters to Drawer 30 or bring them to the *Campus* office in Hepburn Annex no later than 5 p.m. on Saturday.

Bonzi ventures into icy Antarctica seas

By Brad Ewing '82

"I have always liked penguins," declared Judy Bonzi '82, Middlebury student-turned-adventurer. "When I heard of the opportunity to go sailing in the South Scotia Sea, I couldn't turn it down."

Bonzi recently participated in a research voyage sponsored by the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute. The project involved ocean-floor experiments in the South Scotia Sea and the South Atlantic Ocean, the bodies of water between South America, Antarctica and Africa.

"It was really the most exciting thing I have ever done," Bonzi declared. "It was so different from any other experiences that I have had."

She learned of the unique opportunity this fall, through Middlebury Geology Instructor Peter Goreau. Goreau informed members of his Oceanography class about an opening in Woods Hole's ongoing oceanographic research program, and Bonzi decided to apply.

"The next thing was deciding whether or not to go through with it, but I had pretty much already decided," she admitted. Bonzi left home on Nov. 24, 1980, for Santiago, Chile. From there she traveled to Valparaiso (Chile), where the *R.V. Melville* was docked. On Dec. 1, the ship set sail.

"I had my own room on the ship, which is pretty unusual. It was below the water line and directly above one of the ship's engines, so I not only heard the water rushing by the ship's hull but also the constant rumbling of the engine."

Bonzi's job was essentially as assistant to the ship's head scientist, Dr. Henry Dick. "I stood two four-hour watches per day, and did such chores as hauling the rocks (collected from the ocean floor) to the laboratory where they were labeled." Standing watch involved monitoring three machines (two seismographs and one magnetometer), as the ship was constantly measuring ocean depth and magnetic properties of the rocks on the ocean floor.

The region of the globe that the *Melville* explored, Bonzi explained, is of particular interest to geologists. According to the theory of plate tectonics, the earth's outer surface is divided into several large, mobile plates which, depending on their direction of motion, either converge, diverge, or slip past each other. When plates diverge, new material must arise from the earth's interior to fill the gap left by the separating plates. Scientists can learn much about the earth's interior by studying the rocks found at such plate boundaries.

The *Melville* was collecting rock samples from the divergent boundaries between the South American, African and Antarctic plates. "Some of the rocks that we collected were really fascinating," recalled Bonzi.

Aboard the *R.V. Melville*, scientists explore ocean floor.

Photo by Judy Bonzi '82

Although December, January and February are the summer months in the southern hemisphere, the *Melville* encountered pack ice in Antarctic waters. Bonzi described three-mile-long icebergs and days with 22 hours of sunlight.

"There were all kinds of wildlife — whales, dolphins, birds, sea lions, and many penguins," she recalled. "In fact, a whale that was chasing a penguin accidentally rammed our ship."

After six weeks at sea, the *Melville* returned to Chile, and after a slight problem in booking a flight out of Chile, Bonzi returned home.

In retrospect, the Middlebury student stated that the adventure was not without its sacrifices. In addition to volunteering work without pay aboard the ship, Bonzi had to take "incompletes" for all of her fall term courses. "Also, the work on the ship was pretty tough, but everybody was in it together. I made some really good friends, and I might even go on another cruise this summer," the adventurer confided.

Commentary Black achievements celebrated

By Jim West '83

Every February, black Americans celebrate national Black History Month. At this time, we all reflect upon the history of black Americans and the substantial role that they have played in creating the American society as it stands today.

Contrary to what some may think, Black History Month and black culture are celebrated by more than just the black population. Other minority groups, as well as the white community, take this time to appreciate the rich culture and heritage of the blacks.

In fact, many have come to realize that black history and achievements have and will continue to influence society. Among these achievements are the concept of the blood bank, the self-lubricating machine and street lights.

During World War II, Dr. Charles A. Drew discovered the process by which to separate blood plasma from whole blood, while storing the plasma for later use. Ironically, Drew died when he was refused blood plasma at an all-white hospital.

During the late 19th century, machines had to be stopped every 20 minutes to be oiled. Because of Elijah McCoy's invention, machines could be run continually; a heavy increase in industrial production resulted. McCoy's device is also indirectly responsible for the phrase "the real McCoy." Imitators who attempted to reproduce McCoy's device were never quite as successful.

Because black history is so interwoven with American history, many can learn more about themselves in the process. During Black History Month, the resources to do this are literally at their fingertips.

To an extent, Middlebury College has also taken this opportunity to learn about the past. However, it appears that a good number of people on campus feel that not enough information is available.

Unfortunately, a great number of college communities choose not to frequent cultural events presented by their Black Student Unions (BSU), nor attend BSU meetings to acquire a feel for the pulse of the black community on campus. Therefore, in the hope of presenting more cultural and historical information, the BSU will attempt to place the facts before the eyes and ears of the College community. Hopefully, this effort will evoke more understanding that the culture and history of black Americans do touch the lives of almost everyone.

Depending upon the interest in Black History Month felt by this community, a visible improvement in understanding may be reached between both white and non-white members of this College in their daily dealings with each other.

Street lights and other long-lasting light bulbs are also an example of black inventions. Lewis Lattimer found that the heavier the filament, the longer the bulb would last. At that time, very light filaments were being used. Thus, electric lights were only practical in homes where the bulbs could be changed frequently.

Woodhouse outlines foreign policy

By Leroy Nesbitt, Jr. '82

Enoch Woodhouse II lectured last Thursday in Coltrane Lounge on U.S. foreign policy and its role in third world countries. The Boston attorney, who speaks several languages, has served in the military and the foreign service.

Woodhouse attempted to define foreign policy in layman's terms, as "what is in the mind of the President in dealing with everyone else outside the continental limit." He explained the actions of past presidents, specifically comparing the motivations of former President Carter and current President Reagan.

His lectured on third world countries, in terms of their relations with the U.S. and U.S.S.R., respectively.

Woodhouse concluded by stating that U.S. foreign policy is determined by the needs of U.S. interests abroad. When asked about the role of democracy in the world, the attorney replied, "The U.S. wants to make the world profitable for U.S. democratic economics."

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El Salvador remains as a site of turmoil

By Steve Siegel '84

In the last month, the civil war in El Salvador has claimed over 1,000 lives. However, the United States continues to supply economic and military aid to the Salvadorian military-civilian government.

Robin Lloyd, a filmmaker and past candidate for the Vermont seat in the House of Representatives, presented a slide/lecture entitled "El Salvador: A Country in Crisis," last Thursday evening. The slides were sponsored by the Mary Knoll Sisters, three of whom had recently been killed by the current regime.

Lloyd assessed the situation in El Salvador as "possibly developing into another Vietnam."

Lloyd hopes to foster enough public outcry to force the Reagan administration to stop all arms supplies to the military-civilian government. However, she noted that so far "the Reagan administration is not the slightest bit responsive." She added, "There will be a total decimation of the population unless the whole thing is stopped."

One student, William Jacobus '83, was so inspired by the presentation that he formed a committee at the meeting to promote student reaction against U.S. intervention in El Salvador. He commented that he "was personally outraged at recent U.S. foreign policy. This is a classic example of the U.S. supporting a totalitarian regime."

Jacobus stated the the committee will attempt "to enlighten the Middlebury community of the atrocities of the present situation in El Salvador." He said, "Our goal is to stop U.S. aid to the present junta."

The committee, currently composed of 25 members, will be an independent organization but will work closely with the International Club, according to Jacobus. "We have their moral and financial support," he explained. The committee plans to apply to the Student Finance Committee for further funding, probably around $100 or $150.

International Club members attend lecture on El Salvador.

Photo by Matt McGuire '83

Jacobus said that the group will also work with the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES) to carry out its programs. The student group plans to present the slideshow again on Feb. 24 at 7:30 p.m. in Warner Hemicycle, and to organize a petition drive directed "at U.S. congressmen and maybe even (Secretary of State Alexander) Haig."

"Our goal is to end all U.S. intervention in El Salvador," Jacobs summarized.

A history of the crises

"El Salvador: A People in Struggle," a pamphlet made available at the slide show, gave a brief overview of El Salvadorian history. The military has had control of the country since squelching a peasant uprising in 1932. Since then, industrial modernization has attracted considerable foreign investment, particularly from the U.S.

Economic development has not improved the lot of the majority of El Salvadorians, however. According to the pamphlet, two percent of the population owns 60 percent of the land of the country. In 1975, 80 percent of the population were under the poverty level.

From 1932 to 1972 one military regime after another ruled the country, effectively repressing the growing popular unrest. By 1972, a popular opposition party had formed to challenge the governing regime. However, the government fixed the 1972 election, according to the pamphlet, making it apparent that social reforms were not going to come through electoral channels.

During the 1970s, the El Salvadorian people formed mass organizations that started nonviolent campaigns to bring about reform. Threatened by the growing strength of these groups, the government under General Carlos Romero launched unprecedented attacks on the general populace in 1977. He operated through the army and through financing right-wing paramilitary groups.

The Romero regime was condemned by the international community for its human rights violations. Meanwhile, the mass organizations grew to enormous size and became increasingly militant.

Finally, with the country on the brink of revolution, a military-civilian group that promised sweeping reforms was backed by the U.S. and the few aristocratic El Salvadorian families. The Romero regime was overthrown, but when the new junta failed to fulfill its promises, the pamphlet noted, it became apparent that the coup had been facilitated only to quiet public unrest. The situation grew progressively worse, and within a few months the junta collapsed.

A new government was formed. Under the leadership of the Christian Democratic, Party the repression continued. Nevertheless, the U.S. continued to support the regime.

Archbishop Oscar Romero became an outspoken critic of the junta and a leader of the people's reform movement. In February 1980, Archbishop Romero wrote a letter to former President Carter, asking him to stop supplying arms to the regime. On March 24, 1980, Romero was assassinated while conducting mass.

The numerous revolutionary political and military groups then began to join forces. The Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) united the political organizations, while the Unified Revolutionary Directorate coordinated the military efforts. The FDR, as the legitimate voice of the Salvadorian people, has since appealed for international support. Meanwhile, the U.S. continues to send arms and military advisors to the present regime.

Archbishop Romero had assayed the situation, "The cause of all our trouble is the oligarchy, that is to say, the 14 families who have all the power in El Salvador and who don't care about the hunger faced by the people, rather they look down on the people and their rights. The present situation serves the interests of the oligarchy, and the Armed Forces only try to keep watch and to stop the population from protesting."

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Iranian expresses views over release

By Beth Potier '84

"I don't think the freedom of these 52 people should cover up the realities that still exist in the world," stated Mahnaz Rahbar '81, an Iranian who has experienced the pressures of the hostage situation and the tension between her native land and present temporary home.

Rahbar explained that she came to the United States "to improve my English and because of my interest in languages." The political science major plans to further her study of international relations by attending graduate school in the United States. She has a brother in Washington and two sisters in Virginia, who "all came for an education, and we're all going back to Iran.

"Before the revolution, an American education was highly valued," stated Rahbar. "Of course, that's not the case any more. An American education no longer guarantees anything." On her return, she said she hopes to find work in international relations or languages.

Although Rahbar has not been home since the summer of 1978, she has kept in touch with her native country through Persian newspapers and letters. She reported that the American media covered the hostage situation much more than any other country. "There was much more news in American newspapers than in Persian papers. Iran has been going through through several turning points more important than the hostage situation," she asserted. "Such events as the revolution, then the war with Iraq, were much more important to the people."

Rahbar, whose "feelings have been changing, along with everyone else's" throughout the hostages' captivity, claimed she has been bothered by the United States' reaction toward the hostages. She pointed out that "There are millions of people in the world in much worse situations," and cited not only political prisoners but also victims of starvation, war and other disasters as examples.

The Middlebury senior maintained that, through support for the Shah, the United States has intervened in Iran's domestic affairs since at least the 1953 coup d'etat. When the Shah left Iran that year as a result of pressures from the citizens and the prime minister, the United States forceably placed him in total control of the country. Rahbar explained, "The Shah was what the United States needed. He gave in to the interests — expecially in oil — of the United States."

She elaborated on American intervention by adding that Savak, the Shah's secret agency, was trained in the United States under the CIA. "Many of their torture methods and equipment came from the CIA," she forwarded. "The United States' own interests came before their human rights policy. Even though Iran got very rich from oil profits, there is still so much poverty among the people.

> "I don't think the freedom of these 52 people should cover up the realities that still exist in the world,"

"The United States came to symbolize the Shah," explained Rahbar, "and the U.S. embassy became a symbol of the government who had caused such miseries."

She asserted that the Shah, whom the United States supported, treated many Iranians much more poorly than the hostages were treated, and she reasoned, therefore, that American government pressure in Iran has been unjustified.

The Middlebury senior stated that the United States made "a definite mistake in foreign policy. American government should leave each nation to settle its own domestic problems. As long as America keeps interfering in domestic affairs of other countries, similar situations will come up in the future."

"If there is a lesson to be learned from this," the Iranian stated, "I hope Americans would realize what it's like for people in the rest of the world...in places such as El Salvador, where United States military aid is directly oppressing the people." Vietnam, Greece, Cuba and Iran are other such countries where the American government has supported such oppression. "Perhaps now the American government will have more courage and no fear of facing reality," she reasoned. "People just don't want to know what's going on."

Rahbar expressed concern that "everyone has forgotten why they (the hostages) were taken." She was disturbed that Americans display hostility without knowing the roots of the situation. "Now is the time for the American people to sit down and examine the foreign policy and to think about this series of situations and about what happened in the past."

Seniors look back at college years and ahead to the future

By Stacy Littlefield '84
and Kathy Havard '82

Over fifty percent of Middlebury seniors have no idea what permanent career they wish to pursue, according to a recent *Campus* poll. Plans following graduation range from law school to "intensive relaxation." Most seniors do have short-term plans; only eight percent "don't know" what life immediately after Middlebury will hold for them.

In an effort to identify prevailing post-graduate trends at Middlebury, the *Campus* distributed a survey to 200 randomly-selected seniors. The data from the responding 87 is listed in the accompanying table.

Although under 1/2 of those polled said that they have had the same plans since freshman year, 100 percent of those who will attend medical school and law school planned to do so as freshmen.

Only a small percentage of seniors plan to travel through next fall. Of these seniors, 70 percent predicted that they will wait three to four or more years before making a serious commitment to a career. In contrast, of seniors marrying right after graduation, 63 percent are looking for a career job and 33 percent are planning to take a summer job.

In their polls and during telephone interviews, students elaborated on their after-college goals. Although some seniors detailed specific plans, far more cited broad areas of interest or were uncertain about what they wanted to do. Responses ranged from "something to do with art management/administration," to "your guess is as good as mine."

Few of these students said that they felt pressured to make a final decision or to begin a career right after graduation. Cyndy Strong '81 explained that while she will seek a career in public relations or advertising, "I don't see any job next year like that....I don't have an ultimate career." Another senior wrote, "What about people who want to drift or to do many different things instead of concentrating on a single, limiting career?"

According to Career Counselor Joan O'Connell, a whole philosophy has blossomed in the late '70s of "taking charge of what you want to do," rather than shaping yourself to suit a particular job. "If you pretend in order to get a job, you'll have to pretend every day you're in it," she observed.

O'Connell is a self-described advisor to "people who have no idea of what they want to do." She attempts to open up options for Middlebury students, many of whom approach her with traditional career ideas. "We give the choice back to the person," she claimed. "People are realizing they don't have to do the ordinary thing....They have choices."

In an attempt to heighten student awareness about the options available, O'Connell has divided work opportunities into three categories. A prospective accountant, she suggested, could seek a "real obvious" job with an accounting firm. He might also investigate a "less obvious" opportunity, such as accounting work at a hospital, or even a non-existent but potentially necessary position, such as an accountant for a financially-successful rock band. Once students realize that these options exist, O'Connell explained, they usually investigate the latter, unconventional careers.

Describing the career-decision process, O'Connell remarked, "It's crucial to start with yourself, and most people don't." During a counseling session, she encourages each individual to assess his skills, needs, values and interests. "It's the toughest part," she added. "You haven't ever been asked what's so great about you."

She noted that students need not formulate goals according to their academic majors, but should examine their family values and attitudes about work and success as well.

To illustrate her point, the counselor revealed something about her own values. She recalled the crowded fraternity parties that intimidated her during her undergraduate years. "I ended up talking to one person at a time, so that's what I do now," she explained. She suggested that an individual who enjoys fraternity parties might be more content in a political occupation.

O'Connell also urged students to combine their academic and extra-curricular interests, "like biology and the *Campus*," when making a career decision. If an individual wants to pursue languages but despises his economics courses, she reasoned, he will never be happy in an international finance career, no matter how much translating it involves.

Several students cited extracurricular involvement as one influence on their plans for the future. Middlebury Student Activities Board officer Strong maintained that because she enjoyed "working with people, having to be in charge, organizing things," she will seek a career in which she can continue to interact with others. Cross country and track runner Karin Von Berg '81 remarked, "I was always interested in nutrition, probably from running....I wanted to know what was happening to my body."

After self-evaluation, O'Connell continued, an individual should assess his occupational needs. From this, he can make a well-informed decision, and actively search for the job that meets his criteria. Realistically, O'Connell asserted, success can be realized in three to six months.

Career counseling evaluated

More than 2/3 of the seniors polled — 68 percent — responded that Middlebury has adequately prepared them for attaining their goals. These seniors are evenly distributed between those seeking career jobs (31 percent) and those planning to attend graduate school (41 percent).

Positive and negative opinions on the College's career counseling services were split evenly by those planning to attend graduate school and those looking for a summer or career job.

Students surveyed voiced several specific complaints about the counseling services. One senior wrote, "I am disappointed that only banking, insurance and big business come to interview." Others echoed this dissatisfaction with the limited recruiting program.

Addressing this complaint, O'Connell explained that recruiting is "a business mode of doing things," which only large corporations seeking to hire many individuals can afford. It "gives students a distorted picture of what the job market is," she stated. "And it might not be a good way of doing things anyway."

According to the counselor, only 20 percent of the people who find jobs do so through public sources like recruiting programs, employment agencies, and want ads. Of the 300 managerial positions which Chemical Bank filled this fall, for example, only 1/3 were awarded to students recruited on college campuses. "The competion for that 1/3 is incredible," O'Connell added.

The other 80 percent of those who find jobs locate them through referrals from family and friends, or through connections which they have established. The "research interview" is one means to establish these connections. It involves "identifying someone who's doing what you want to do" and interviewing that individual about his job.

Students obtain research interviews, O'Connell related, by talking about their interests — at home, at Middlebury, on the ski lift, by phoning alumni, or by calling panies listed in the phone book.

The career counselor reasoned that companies are likely to discard letters and resumes from a student requesting a job, if none are available at the time. "They'll send you a form letter and get rid of you," she cautioned.

By simply requesting information from a prospective employer through a research interview, the student not only learns whether the job interests him, but also makes a more lasting impression. "You're looking to them as an expert in their field," O'Connell remarked. If a job opportunity arises, the employer remembers you.

Senior Cyndy Strong asserted that Middlebury's isolated location makes interviewing a problem, particularly for those without transportation. O'Connell agreed that it is "easier to find a job when you're there....Writing is the least effective way of doing things, calling is next, and being there is best." She noted that seniors can complete much of the process before they leave Middlebury, writing resumes, learning how to be interviewed, and even obtaining practical experience in Burlington.

She encouraged students to arrange interviews for Christmas and Spring breaks, or through alumni during alumni weekends. O'Connell also hinted at plans for more frequent student-alumni gatherings, both at Middlebury and in major cities during vacations.

Students also criticized the alumni files in the counseling offices, reporting them incomplete and outdated. Senior Dave Caputi recalled several responses which he received from the alumni he contacted, including "I left that job in 1968," and "My father died last year."

One suggestion made was to install a computer terminal which would make alumni data from both the career counseling and alumni development offices accessible to students. Director of Career Counseling and Placement Walter Moyer will meet with Dean of the College John Spencer and various alumni tomorrow to examine this possibility.

Postgraduate life

Another part of the survey dealt with social aspects of postgraduate life. The class of '81 plans to distribute itself equally over cities, suburbs, and rural areas of the United States. Of the 30 percent who prefer suburbia, 54 percent want to live on the east coast, 61 percent in areas similar to their hometown.

As mentioned earlier, 99 percent of those seniors who will marry right after graduation plan to work immediately. O'Connell commented on problems that the increasing number of two-career families are forced to solve. According to the counselor, industry must undergo changes to accomodate paternity leave, shared jobs and other new options.

Of course, no senior poll is complete without a investigation into the venerated 60 percent marriage rate among fellow Middlebury students. Although only 58 percent of the seniors polled know someone they would consider marrying, no less than 64 percent of this group claim to have met their future spouse at Middlebury!!

MIDDLEBURY SENIOR PLANS

1. Are you graduating in 1981?
   a. Yes 98.9%
   b. No 1.1%
   c. Unsure 0%
2. What are you planning to do this summer?
   a. Look for a summer job (or have one) 28.7%
   b. Look for a career job 24.1%
   c. Travel 18.4%
   d. Relax 4.6%
   e. Other 16.1%
   f. Don't know 8.0%
3. What are you planning to do next fall?
   a. Attend medical school 4.6%
   b. Attend law school 8.0%
   c. Attend business school 1.1%
   d. Attend other graduate school 10.8%
   e. Work, with graduate school plans in future 17.2%
   f. Work in a career-oriented job 32.2%
   g. Travel 4.6%
   h. Other 11.5%
   i. Don't know 8.0%
4. Are your present plans similar to what you thought you'd pursue as a freshman?
   a. Yes 43.7%
   b. No 36.8%
   c. Had no plans 19.5%
5. What factor *most* influenced your after-college plans, or changed them?
   a. Courses 11.5%
   b. Outside job experience 6.9%
   c. Advice from teachers/parents/friends 24.1%
   d. Travel/exposure to different peoples 23.0%
   e. Other 24.1%
   f. Don't know 10.3%
6. Do you think that Midlebury has prepared you to pursue your after-college goals?
   a. Yes 67.8%
   b. No 17.2%
   c. Don't know 14.9%
7. Do you think Middlebury's career counseling services are adequate?
   a. Yes 52.9%
   b. No 24.1%
   c. Haven't used them 14.9%
   d. Don't know 8.0%
8. Will you pursue a career in your major field?
   a. Yes 34.5%
   b. Probably 18.4%
   c. Probably not 20.7%
   d. No 16.1%
   e. Don't know 9.2%
9. In how many years do you see yourself embarking on a permanent career?
   a. Immediately after completing education (graduate/undergraduate) 16.1%
   b. In 1-2 years 13.8%
   c. In 3-4 years 29.9%
   d. In 5 or more years 23.0%
   e. Don't know 17.2%
10. In what type of environment do you see yourself living permanently?
    a. City 29.9%
    b. Suburb 29.9%
    c. Rural 23.0%
    d. Don't know 17.2%
11. In what geographic area?
    a. East Coast 52.9%
    b. West Coast 8.0%
    c. South 2.3%
    d. Central 3.4%
    e. Canada 0%
    f. Other country 4.6%
    g. Won't settle in one area 4.6%
    h. Don't know 24.1%
12. Will this be:
    a. near your hometown? 12.6%
    b. in an environment similar to your hometown? 34.5%
    c. other 25.3%
    d. Don't know 27.6%
13. Is marriage a part of your future plans?
    a. Yes 80.5%
    b. No 16.1%
    c. Don't know 3.4%
14. When are you planning to marry?
    a. After graduation from Middlebury 6.9%
    b. After graduate school 8.0%
    c. After establishing my career 33.3%
    d. Already married 0%
    e. Never 4.6%
    g. No plans yet 47.1%
15. Do you know someone who you'd seriously considering marrying?
    a. Yes, met at Middlebury 35.6%
    b. Yes, met at home 10.3%
    c. Yes, met elsewhere 8.0%
    d. No 43.7%
    e. Don't know 2.3%
16. Do you want children?
    a. Yes, 1 2.3%
    b. Yes, 2-3 73.6%
    c. Yes, 4 or more 6.9%
    d. No 13.8%
    e. Don't know 3.4

Cecily Chilton varies her college life with squash matches.

Joan O'Connell advises seniors on career choices.

Photo by Matt McGuire '83

Tom Arcidiacono '81 regresses to the oral stage in the face of graduation.

Photo by Matt McGuire '81

60 percent marriage rate?...

Plant use intrigues students

By Donna Kinney '83

Did you know that cinnamon comes from the bark of a small tree, nutmeg can cause hallucinogens and sage is exported by Yugoslavia — over one hundred tons sold to the U.S. per year?

For all those whose worlds have centered around Munroe Hall and Old Chapel, let it be known that fun and fascinating information is being exchanged at the Science Center. "Plants People Use," a Winter Term course designed by visiting biology Professor George Briggs, relays such facts.

The entire class has also been involved in several fun group projects designed to show practical aspects of plants. In one lab they hand ground wheat and then made their own bread from it. Another time they started with barley and hops and proceded to brew their own beer — both light and dark. I was lucky enough to help the class judge their own brew. It takes a few weeks for the carbon dioxide and yeast to quit acting on the sugar and make the consistency smooth. Although there was some yeast settled in the bottom of the bottle, it tasted too superb to let the solid bother me. I say they should bottle special brew "BI 24.1" and sell it — but that's an English major's opinion.

Professor Briggs claims that while biology is his specialty, botany is a field he was relatively unfamiliar with before teaching this course. In addition to usual classroom meetings — three lectures, one lab and one discussion weekly — each student pursues two plant-related projects of their own choosing, and Briggs has been surprised and very pleased with the quality of the presentations.

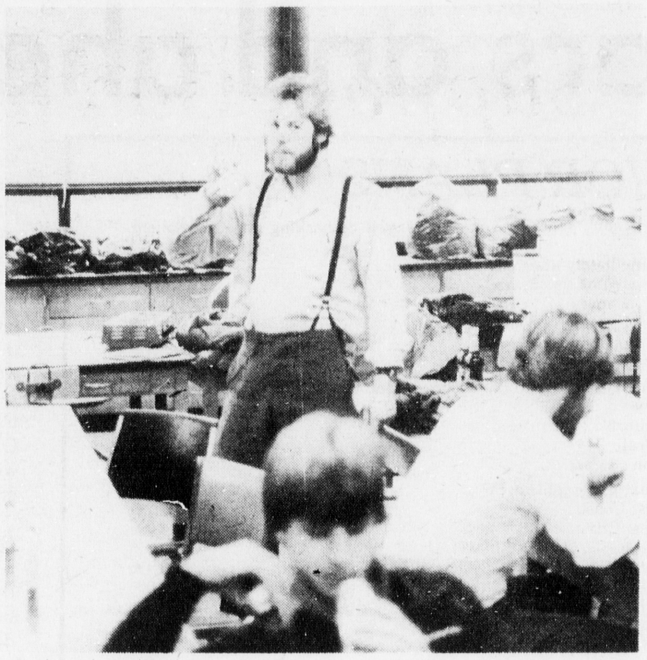
One student, Linda Taylor '83, researched and produced tofu. This up-and-coming protein source consists of ground up soy bean which is then curdled. Taylor said it is best when fresh, and has numerous possibilities in cooking.

Grier Weeks '83 recently presented a study of vegetarianism. He explored the history of vegetarian philosophy and applied it to modern research. He warned that a major problem is with people who delve into strict vegetarianism, but are completely ignorant to nutritional needs. Otherwise he said it can become a very healthy alternative to the consumption of animal products.

Carl Paulsen '83 researched the superstitional and actual power of the ginseng herb. Beginning in China, the legendary ginseng has been depended upon as a cure-all for over 4,000 years.

The class began on the pretext that "all flesh is grass." Apparently, all organic matter enters plants through the stomati along with the carbon dioxide. And all living things in some way or other consume plants. Thus all living things were once in the atmosphere and stomates are the gateway of life.

One enthusiastic student exclaimed, "This course is just great. The information is so tangible it's just plain interesting...it's such a common thread through all our lives."



Student plays with plants.

Photo by Matt McGuire '83

N. Studies plagued

continued from page 1

positions would be filled. We are not particularly concerned about who should fill the position, as long as it is filled competently. I know that Robert Starling does not agree with that interpretation (of the grant), but I think his interpretation is a rather narrow one."

When asked if he thought it was disturbing that the College Committee was not made aware of the Center administrators' intention to fire Starling, Gleason replied, "I don't think the Center for Northern Studies was obliged to inform the Committee for Review, but it would have been reasonable. I think it would have been good form."

Like Starling, Charles Racine is no longer employed by the Center. He resigned last February after teaching there for several years.

Racine elaborated, "I never wrote a letter of resignation, it was a verbal resignation. I did resign, but I made it clear within a few days that I was resigning as an administrator only."

His subsequent request for permission to teach his courses this past fall was denied.

Center Co-Director Young commented that Racine "always seemed to think he was being taken advantage of. It was sort of a nagging thing. He was so obviously unhappy and discontented about the whole thing."

The problems within the program do not end with the termination of these faculty members. Many Northern Studies majors said that they did not feel that the equipment purchased from the grant funds was being fully utilized. Racine reacted, "At least the equipment for my course was bought specifically for my course." He questioned future use of the equipment originally purchased for his course.

Young, on the other hand, stated "The implication that the equipment was written in for Starling and Racine is a complete falsehood." He admitted, however, that "the computer was used primarily by Starling, but we hope to have another expert soon."

With respect to other Wolcott Center resources funded by the grant, the *Campus* was unable to reach Center Librarian William Osgood for his comment on Center library use. Osgood also currently serves on the Center's board of directors.

In response to the claim that emphasis in the Northern Studies program is shifting from natural to social sciences, Racine said he believed the inclusion of social sciences goes against the terms of the grant. He furthered, "It seems to me the CAUSE thing was for specifically biological sciences."

When queried on the changing emphasis, Young related, "There will be one more natural science course and three social science courses next year. Natural sciences will be taught in the fall and social sciences in the spring. This doesn't go against the grant."

Acting Dean of Sciences Gleason explained that "the Center for Northern Studies has expanded its interests into social sciences. It is not necessary for the Center of the College to inform NSF (the National Science Foundation) under the general conditions of the grant."

In spite of controversy surrounding the program, Northern Studies major Bruce Morehouse '81 sees its future. "What would be best for the Center would be to get everything out into the open. Get the skeletons out the closet," he concluded.

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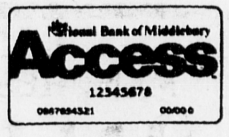

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"Suppose God didn't make the world . . ."

By Clare Petersberger '83

"Suppose God Didn't Make the World, Suppose Rather That He Found It, Took Pity On It, and Adopted It!" was the radical idea proposed in a lecture presented last Friday by Philosophy Professor Victor Nuovo.

He explained his concern and desire to solve the problem of evil that all theists must struggle with, namely, how could an omnipotent and all-loving God have created the world we know with its existing evil? The philosopher said that if God is the originator of the world, then this leaves the possibility that God is responsible for evil — that which causes pain and suffering.

First, Nuovo explicated that since one cannot deny that this world contains evil, then if God was the creator, either he chose to create the world in this manner, in which case he is not all-loving, or he is all-loving and could not prevent evil, in which case he is not omnipotent. In either case, Nuovo said he felt one could not put faith in God.

The philosopher, in an attempt to maintain the omnipotent and all-loving nature of God, then proposed rejection of theism — the idea that God created the world. Nuovo asked, "Could God be omnipotent and not be a creator?" and he concluded that, in fact, power "may be real, but not exercised."

Next, Nuovo asked, "If God did not create the world, who did?" He rejected the idea that another omnipotent being did, since that would contradict the concept of omnipotence. Thus, he proposed that the world spontaneously originated. While the Western tradition claims that God made this world and only this world, according to Nuovo there is the possibility of many worlds spontaneously originating.

In order to respond to the possibility that God prevented the creation of an evil world, Nuovo proposed that the state of a world which has not yet originated is nothingness, and that "of nothing there can be no knowledge." Therefore, God could not have prevented the creation since he did not know about it. However, Nuovo raised the possibility that since God is omnipotent there is nothing to prevent him from destroying an evil world. He responded that a God "motivated by love and justice would not destroy something," but instead, "would hope to change it for the good."

Thus, Nuovo proposed that God was not the maker, preventer, or destroyer or worlds, rather the "seeker of worlds" as a "saviour figure." The philosopher described God in terms of a metaphysical space; God can enter anywhere and is defined by vast, incorruptible goodness. Nuovo said, "God does not love worlds because they're his, he makes them his because he loves them."

According to Nuovo, such a God would ask for worship through individuals's imitation of his goodness. God would only need to be known in a moral sense and there would be no creed of faith required.

The professor ended the lecture with a prayer he had written in praise of a moral God.

Nuovo raised some objections to his own hypothesis. He asked if spontaneous creation is a satisfactory explanation for the existence of the world. Although it is adequate, he admitted that it does allow for the existence of other evil worlds which, he claimed could be a frightening idea. This means that we could never eliminate evil from the universe. He also asked if the image of God as an adopter is farfetched. He did not think so, since the same image is used to demonstrate the relationship between God and Israel, and in some heretical circles, between God and Christ.

The philosopher was asked why such a God would not eliminate the world's evil without eliminating the world, and he responded through introduction of the free-will idea. He said that once the world existed, it had autonomy, and God has no right to eliminate evil since he is not the author; thus, free-will is allowed.

He was also asked if evil was necessary as a prerequisite for God to enter into a relationship with a world. Nuovo felt that God would enjoy a world with no evil, and that he was drawn to a world out of compassion. One of the final questions was, "What is the difference between such a God adopting a world and not adopting one?" Nuovo responded with the question, "How does grace affect human will? It is not perceived."

The audience was responsive to Nuovo's hypothesis, and passed an interesting afternoon speculating on a philosophical discourse.

Professor Victor Nuovo.
Photo by Matt McGuire '83

Donadio lectures on Pompeii; compares past and present

Professor Steven Donadio.
Photo by Matt McGuire '83

By Maria Padian '83

"A lecture may not always be a systematic emptying of a subject...but an invitation," suggested Professor of American literature Stephen Donadio in his talk on "The Spectre of Pompeii" this past Thursday.

Donadio's lecture/slide show was most certainly an invitation. Consisting of a variety of voices and pictures ranging from the ancient to the modern, it invited the listener to view the tragedy of Pompeii.

Pompeii, an ancient Italian city, was buried by a volcanic eruption from Mt. Vesuvius long ago. Although Donadio made no attempt to answer or explain the significance of the volcano, he left the listener with a whole set of new and troubling questions.

Donadio spoke through voices ranging from the ancient Pliny to voice addressed one aspect of the tragedy: Pliny offered an actual account of the eruption; Frost made the open-ended statement, "Back out of all this now too much for us;" and Nietzsche advised, "Build our houses by Vesuvius."

The voices seemed neither to connect nor to make sense. What did all of this have to do with a city destroyed and buried in ash?

The slide presentation only furthered the confusion. Images included graffiti on a bus, erupting volcanoes, petrified bread and bodies from Pompeii, modern art and ancient Greek and Roman statues.

Eventually, Donadio's own narrative voice emerged, and his meaning became clearer. "Ours is a retrospective age," he remarked. "We look in the sepulchres of our ancestors seeking companionship." The "tradition of graffiti" exemplified by the slide of the bus, he maintained, is evident in the mountains and the natural surroundings of Pompeii which survived the volcano.

Donadio also established a relationship between the dead and the living by pointing out the striking similarity between the modern art statues of men and women sitting beside coke machines, standing at sinks, and lying entangled in beds, and the preserved Pompeiian corpses. By juxtaposing petrified bread with chocolate cake, he further developed this relationship.

"It is in our nature to die," he concluded, "and death, when it comes, always strikes us down in the middle of our everyday lives...putting the bread in the oven, going to bed for the night. It suggests that our death is not a product of our will, but a fact of nature."

Death is not something we often see in relation to coke machines and beer cans. But if we view our lives as parallels to the lives of our ancestors, as Donadio suggested, those everyday objects take on a new significance, both thought-provoking and frightening.

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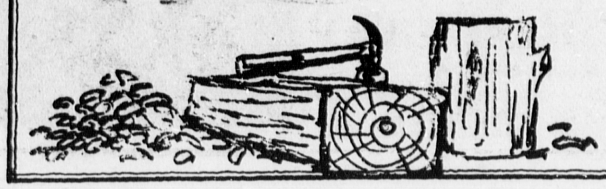


Arts/Entertainment

Weightless portrays moral, spiritual and physical decay

By Paul Shoup '83

Decay. The word runs like a thread through Frank Pike's new play *Weightless*. Moral decay, spiritual decay, and, most obviously, physical decay form a thematic glue which holds the production together.

The action of the play takes place on a fat farm. Five guests arrive at Linden "sumptuous old palatial Victorian mansion," and what they get at the spa is not at all what they expect. The mansion is decrepit, the staff has either eloped or died, and a horrible stench drifts down from the third floor. The Spa director's husband Ivar, who seems to stand for the dark inside all of us, is one of the queasy things that Director Pike drags out of the overweight closet for us to look at. Pike's characters speak to everyone who has ever looked into a mirror and wanted to break it.

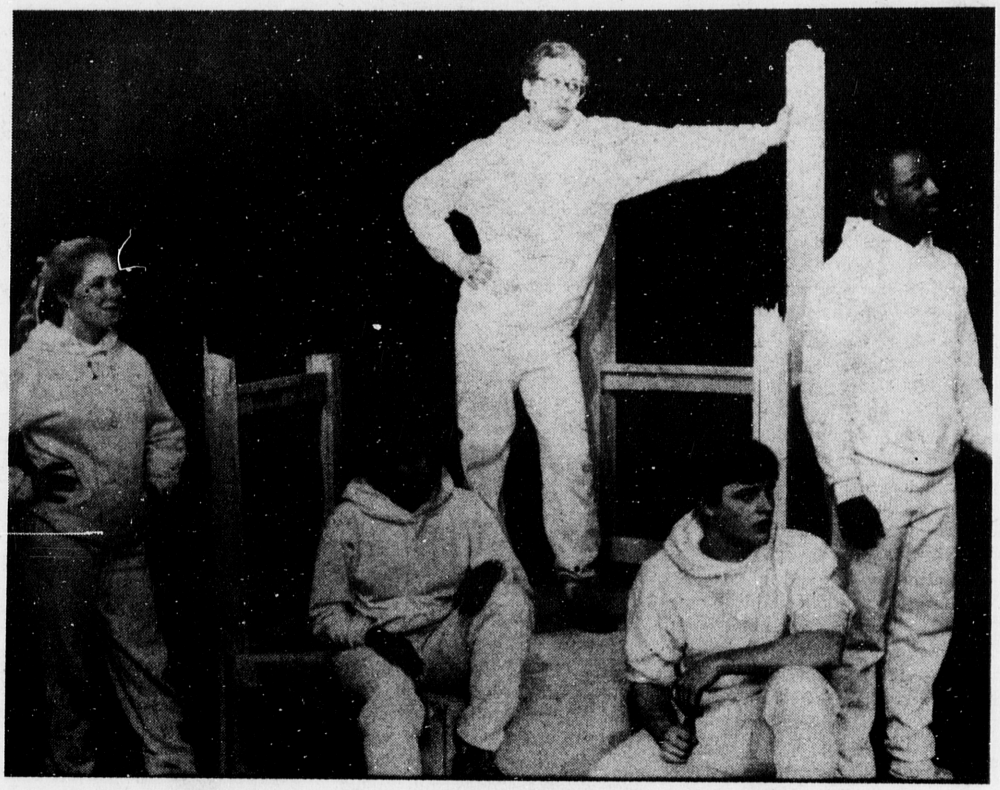
The dialogue of the play is unique. Spoken duets, trios, and quartets make a musical quality flow through the show, echoed by sophomore Dan Elish's incidental music. The effect of the dialogue is remarkable: it asks the audience to feel rather than hear many of the lines.

An ensemble which meshed the demanding cross-cut dialogue of the play enhanced the production. The performers are all capable, and each had an outstanding moment or two, despite some opening night frantic energy. Julie Burr '83, as Buddy Moscowitz, bounced about the Heburn Zoo setting. Her Lauren Bacall walk was impeccable, and her final sobbing refrain of "The Show Closed out of Town" left the audience drained.

Mitchell Cohen '82, as Arthur Dry, the frustrated critic, and Norma Robinson '81, as Grayson, a woman who has searched for Dry for for 20 years, worked especially well together. In one touching scene, Grayson tries to prompt Dry's memory by kissing him. The scene stood out as a fine example of a wonderful performance.

Cucciolo, the mother-dominated priest, whose character is defined by undirected energy, is played with frenzied energy by Carl Mueller '82, a remarkably convincing actor. The role of Dr. Fine, perhaps the most demanding role, was taken by Tyrone Wilson '81; he brought a dignity to the role, enhanced by his rich voice. As Bennstrom, Gretchen Lang '83, is the perfect Swedish health nut, running the spa with the authority of a prison camp commandant. In one of the funniest moments, she orders the guests: "Meditation! Now!"

The rich imagery in the play makes up for some of the heavy sentiment. Each character has at least one speech which demands what I can only call oversentimentality. This is not to suggest that sentimentality is bad; it would be of better quality were it in less quantity.



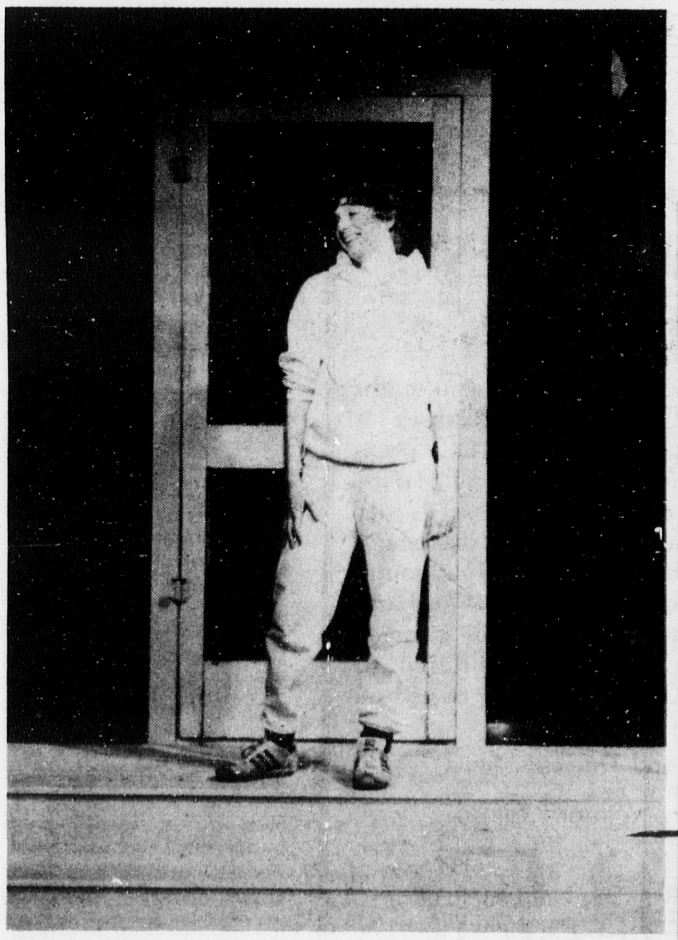
Players pause for tableau after opening scene.

Photo by Matt McGuire '83

Douglas Sprigg's direction was, on the whole, excellent. The material may have seemed less teary, however, had some of the direction been understated. Imaginative blocking emphasized the cross-cut dialogue, forcing the audience to listen to two sets of intertwining lines at once.

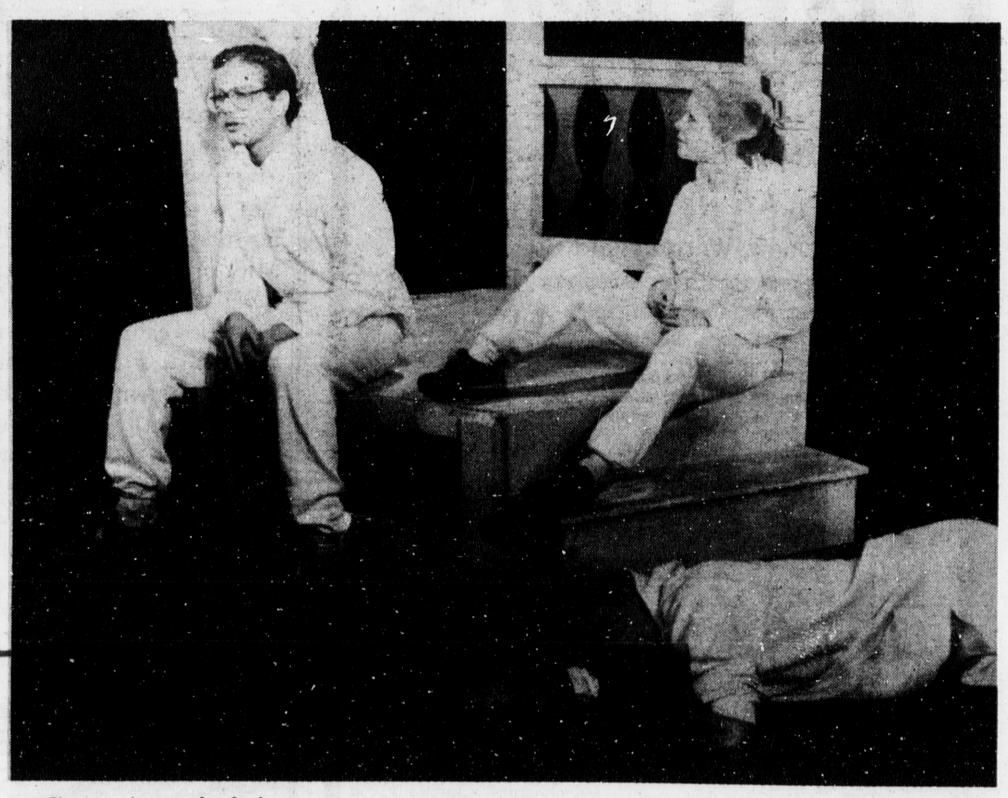
The set, designed and built by sophomores John Nelson and Hugh Montgomery, set a mood of gradual decay. A porch, screen door, broken gazebo and a stump formed a triangle on the stage. The set served the demands of the script perfectly.

The most exciting aspect of an already exciting show is its newness. New work is always a challenge. Many people, especially in a college setting, never experience the excitement which accompanies a new work. Frank Pike, Doug Sprigg, and the cast and crew should be congratulated for producing a show which offers a new look at some old problems. *Weightless* has weight — good solid weight which deserves to be seen.



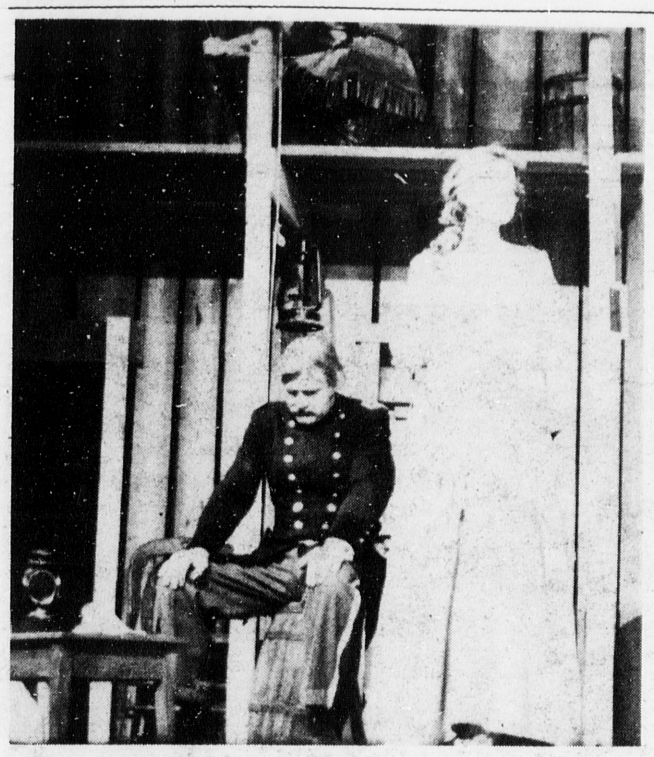
Krista (Gretchen Lang) welcomes guests to Linden.

Photo by Matt McGuire '83



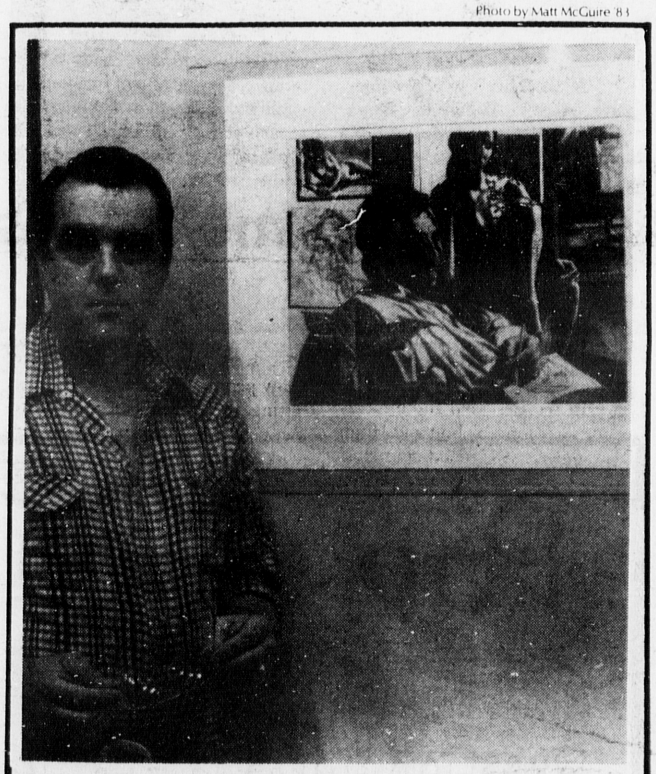
Characters lounge after food orgy.

Photo by Matt McGuire '83



Barney Hodges, as General Kennion, and Maria Quigley '81, as his daughter Kate, in a quiet scene.

Photo by Matt McGuire '83



Associate Professor of Art David Bumbeck has a series of prints on display at Johnson Art Gallery during February.

Photo by Matt McGuire '83

Antoon evokes enthusiasm

By Will Harde '83

"Cowboys and Indians, beautiful ladies and stalwart gentlemen, even a cavalry charge!" were promised and delivered in A.J. Antoon's production of *The Girl I Left Behind Me*. The show swept the audience into enthusiastic participation absent from much of modern day theatre.

Playwright David Belasco, a major factor in the naturalism movement of American theatre, and Franklin Fyles present not only a romantic and action-packed plot but also a statement of the need for humanitarian morals. The "good guys" attempted to combat the savage Indians through ordered politics, which actually were as savage as the savages.

However, the stunning socio-political statements of the show took second priority to the melodramatic effects. The Middlebury audience became actively involved by cheering the hero and booing the villain to a point that even surprised Director Antoon.

The beautiful production lay in the completeness and intensity of mood created. Along with the regular fervor of opening night, the mood was enlivened by popcorn distributed from a stand in the Wright theatre lounge as well as a live band performing period music on stage. A magical atmosphere was created before the show began. Post Kennion was more than a reality; it was a dream come true.

The Girl I Left Behind Me has a complex and intriguing plot complete with suspense, tragedy, comedy and romance. Conflict occurs between the oppressed Indians, headed by fanatical Chieftain Ladru (Samuel Martinuzzi '83) and the cavalry of Post Kennion, under the command of General Kennion. Within the fort lies potential for greater turmoil. Major Burleigh (Gerrard Bossard '81) leads his troops and privately hunts for the soldier who seduced his late wife. The unknown villain, Lt. Morton Parlow (John Dickey '81), is not only present at the post but also engaged to the General's daughter, Kate (Mara Quigley '81). Of course, Kate falls in love with another individual, Lt. Edgar Hawkesworth (Tom Van de Water '83).

Two more couples provided romantic and comic relief: Private Jones (Bruce Chase '83), a soldier chased by a rather forward woman, Lucy Hawkesworth (Jennifer Laird '83); and Wilber's Ann (Rachel Grynberg '83), a young country bumpkin who falls in love with a more worldly city doctor, Arthur Penwick (Brett Sommers).

When Indians beseige Fort Kennion, the only hope hinges on the obscure chance that Lt. Hawkesworth, injustly accused of cowardice, can ride to reach reinforcements. As morning breaks with no sign of help, all but Kate face certain death; Kate faces captivity for the savage pleasures of Chief Ladru.

Of course, in an instant before General Kennion pulls the trigger of a gun destined to send Kate to her refuge in death, the faint cry of a trumpet is heard. The fort is saved and Kate is free to find happiness in her true lover's arms and vows.

Amidst many fine performances, there was one role that glowed with a special light throughout the show. Mara Quigley '81 as Kate Kennion, from her first silent but stunning entrance to her final embrace with her true love, left the audience awed and touched.

Although the performance was directed and performed with complete realism, some of its more dated conventions and lines seemed comical to the modern audience. But the magical mood was never broken by laughter. Antoon was interested in creating realistic moods in the play, and in enticing his audience to follow the plot with enthusiasm; on both accounts he was entirely successful.

Professor of theatre Chandler A. Potter's set and senior John Monaghan's lighting design must also be singled out. Although the show originally called for several intricate and detailed sets, Atoon was able to adapt it to one.

Another change was the inclusion of music, including enchanting love theme inspired by the work of Copeland, written by Gannon Kashiwa '82.

A period song that replaced an entire scene, Stephen Foster's "If You Only Had a Mustache," was sung with wonderful energy and character by Rachel Grynberg '83; it charmed the audience in the same manner as the show.

John Dickey '81 poses villainously.

Photo by Matt McGuire '83

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Ballantine joins politics to music

By Beth Cleary '83

Christopher Ballantine, a musicologist and resident of South Africa, has been teaching a Winter Term course called "The Political Dimensions of Music." The course is examining the bond between the political heritage and structure of a society, and the provocative art that society produces avant-garde vision of the art's position in our world.

Ballantine views art, in all its forms, in a state of constriction. The escalation of political prowess worldwide in the last 100 years, and particularly the highly industrialized, capitalist structures, is directly responsible, he claimed, for obscuring art's "real significance....The 'commoditization' of art happens, and, of course, it loses its real significance.

"In a society which is becoming dominated by the media...more centralized, more massified...where the ruling class has subjected society to...control, avant-garde art's significance is that it takes up the sides of all that is repressed and forgotten in our society...people, modalities, ways of living.... It consistently challenges the dominant rationality."

Ballantine allies himself with the "counter-thrust," the avant-garde school of thought, which is trying to bring art out of the package and to the fore. "One of the ways to start reconnecting with art is via some of its avant-garde products...precisely because they resist commmoditization," Ballantine offered. He cited the work of Schoenberg, Samuel Beckett and the playwright Richard Foreman as works which "take a position against processing."

"The best art has been oppositional and critical," Ballantine asserted. "At a time when capitalism is installed as the dominant mode, art becomes increasingly barbed and strident in tis approach; its voice becomes hoarse...that's what makes avant-garde so difficult to take."

"When a society becomes outragous," he added, "art's response is to become filled with outrage."

Ballantine's concern spans the *present* subjection of art to social and political pressure. "I wouldn't want to make it sound as if this situation that art is in is eternal...it's not. The predicament must be changed through a new social order. This is a specific historic instance."

"Contemporary art exists in a state of war on its environment, in the capitalist West. And art is not likely to declare a state of peace until the social order changes...art has kept faith with the idea of freedom. It's held above society to contront society's bad conscience."

A post-graduate student at Cambridge University in the late '60s, Ballantine remembered that time as one of energy and fervor. "An entire generation of students was becoming profoundly radicalized...to being within reach of changing the world.

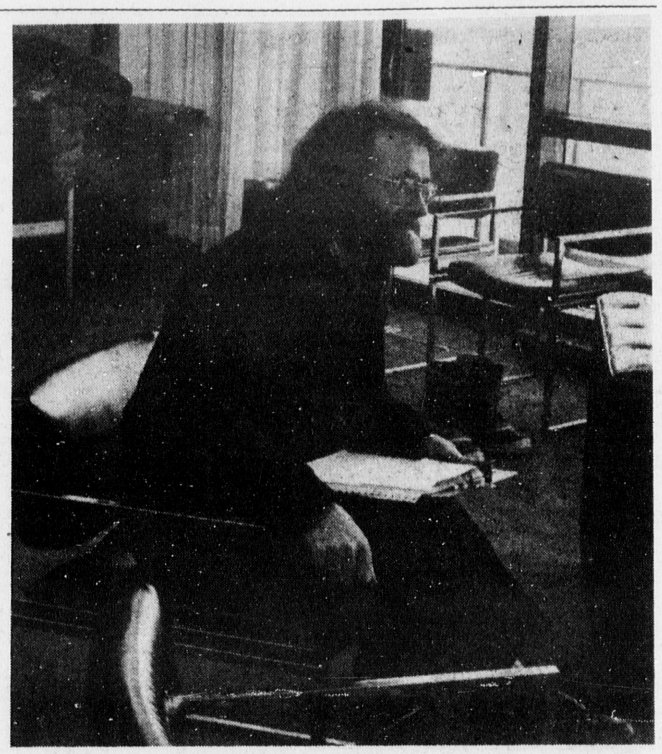
"That was an important factor for me — it meant that fundamental questions were in the air...everyone was asking them. There was an enormous amount of energy in the air...that has gone now.

"It became impossible for me to ever think of art as existing in the social vacuum again. I became aware that I was a member of an elite at an elite institution, while 2/3 of the world was staring...my peers were coming to the same sorts of realizations. It meant that I could never see reality in the same way again."

"One of the things that makes me sad is that, today, the situation in universities and colleges has become so quiescent...not only students, but faculty. Students are interested in getting a good job, and pursuing their studies, and that's it. It's true in America and in Britain."

"Middlebury's a very conservative place," Ballantine noted, "where it's easy to forget. It's harder to think about these issues here than at other places."

Professor Ballantine is a stimulating thinker, with an interest in the continued freedom and vitality of expression. His allegiance to the pursuit of energy and the nurturing of repressed creativity perpetuates avant-garde vitality.



Ballantine speaks to students on politics and music.

Photo by Matt McGuire '83

Trio leaves college with splendid finale, fond memories

By Thomas May '84

During its residency as visiting Christian Johnson Performing Arts ensemble, the Elysian Trio has become well-loved at Middlebury through its concerts, workshops, and other activities on campus. Last Sunday, Feb. 1, the trio members returned to Mead Chapel for their final concert in residence. In spite of problems of acoustics and timing, they gave a passionate, at times eletrifying, performance.

This extraordinary trio is composed of Regina Mushabac, cello; Robert Mayerovitch, piano; and Gary Kosloski, violin. Together they form a young and vital group which has already fulfilled some of its exciting promise; freshness, verve and an almost overpowering dynamism characterize their style. For this concert, the Trio selected two works which displayed these aspects of their style to advantage: Mendelssohn's *Trio in C Minor, Op.66* (1846) and Schubert's *Trio in E Flat Major, Op. 100* (1826).

The Mendelssohn complemented the previous Sunday's concert, in which the earlier of that composer's two extant trios had been played.

The Trio rendered the *Andante* a few shades too quickly to evince with satisfaction the loveliness of the buoyant melody. But in the *Scherzo* their lightning-speed attack and precision highlighted the driving tune.

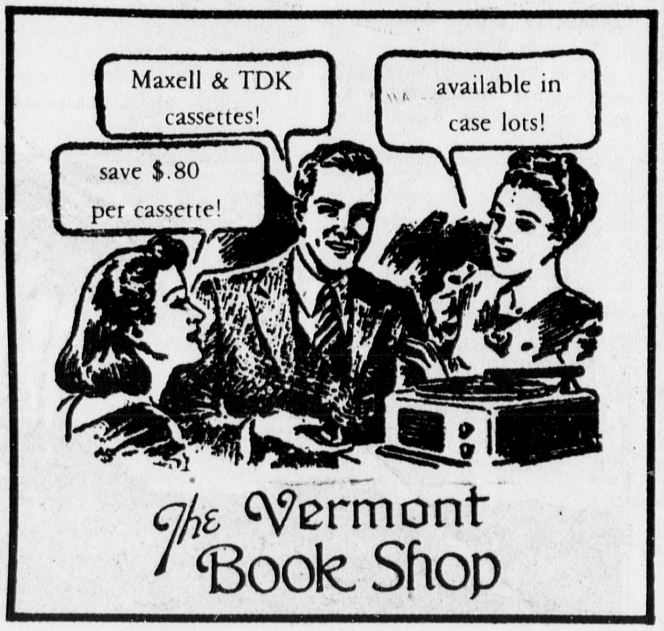
In general, the Elysian Trio favors warmth of emotion and intensity of expression over technical brilliance and finesse. This style is particularly effective for climactic sections. The trio played with inspiration in the forceful coda of the finale to the *Trio in C Minor*. Surely this is one of the most exhilirating moments in Mendelssohn's chamber music.

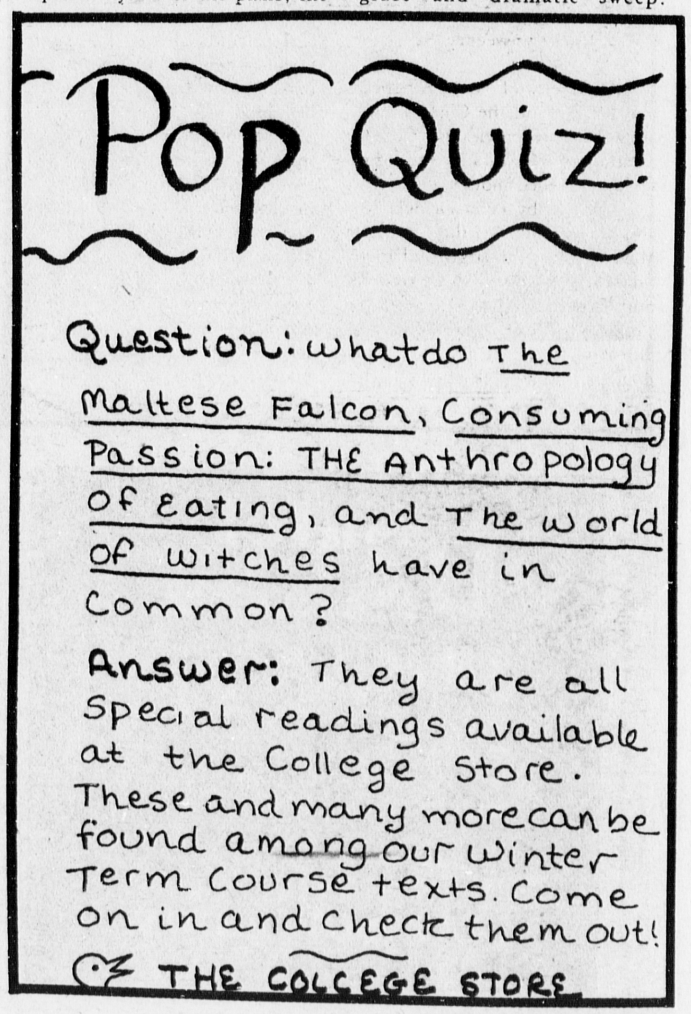
The second work was a substantial one. Schubert's Opus 100 *Trio* is a convincing example for those who believe that certain keys possess distinctive character traits. Composed in the "heroic" key of E flat, this work contains a thematic richness and expansiveness (especially in the *Allegre*) which recalls, if only vaguely, the *Eroica*. The Trio again opted for a dramatic interpretation, and played with brightness. Cellist Mushabac transcended the problem of acoustics to create some beautifully sustained tones, while Kosloski's violin soared elegantly above the other musical lines. Indeed, Kosloski often played with the greatest harmony of lyricism and restraint. With love, Mayerovitch executed the twirling, ravishingly chromatic triplets of the development.

The *Andante con Moto* is a surprisingly restless and powerful slow movement. Against a resolute piano rhythm, the cello sings a poignant melody, traditionally believed to be a Swedish folk tune. Several powerful outbursts of a theme in dotted rhythm alternated with the songful tune.

The *Scherzo* was the occasion for some of the best ensemble playing. Each of the instruments' lines was delightfully clear. The long final movement returned to the expansiveness and variety of the opening movement. Mayerovitch performed some particularly sharp and splendid passages. Mushabac was at her height when, against the syncopated rhythm of the piano, she played a reprise of the Swedish tune.

In spite of a few painfully misfired timings, the ensemble carried through the movement with grace and dramatic sweep.





Lane to perform

By George A Marderosian '81

Robin Lane and the Chartbusters are performing at the Middlebury College Winter Carnival Klondike Rush concert on Feb. 26, a fact that has most fans of rock and roll quite excited. Pre-concert expectations are high, and rightfully so.

Lane and her band have experienced great success since the release of their debut album in late 1980 and have been particularly credited for their live performances in small concert halls around the nation.

Robin Lane is not new to the world of music. In Neil Young's "Round and Round," Lane sang backing vocals. Although this is no big deal in itself (she was living with the members of Crazy Horse, Young's supporting band), the activity reflects her musical roots.

The artist grew up in Los Angeles, and was the daughter of a fashion designer and a composer. Father Kenny Lane was Dean Martin's pianist and wrote the pop favorite "Everybody Loves Somebody Sometime." As a music major at Louisiana State University, Robin Lane spent time writing and singing folk songs. At that time, the *Byrds* and Joan Baez dominated the prominent folk-rock movement.

Her move to Boston in 1976 coincided with what she calls her "musical awakening" — a change in her musical desires sparked in part by the advancement and acceptance of British punkers like Johnny Lydon (Johnny Rotten of the *Sex Pistols*). Quick to denounce any misapplied "punk" label, Lane credits Lydon and similar writers as the main influence in her transformation from a Southern Californian folk singer to a proficient writer of what she terms "simply rock."

Lane's debut album, *Robin Lane and the Chartbusters*, is proof that she was indeed ready for that transformation. Featuring the twin guitars of Leroy Radcliffe and Asa Brebner, both formerly of Jonathan Richman's *Modern Lovers*, a cultish avant-garde Boston rock bank of the early '70s; Scott Baerenwald, from Boston's *Reddy Teddy* on the bass; and drummer extraordinaire Tim Jackson; the band abounds with talent...*Boston* talent.

Thus, the album becomes an amalgamation of East Coast rock and the Los Angeles lyricism that Robin grew up with. The result is a clean, quick, driving sound somewhat (but *only* somewhat) reminiscent of the *Byrds*; Lane herself wields an old Rickenbacker guitar of Roger McGuinn (*Byrds*) fame.

Radcliff, Lane's current boyfriend, hasn't switched guitars since his early days with the *Modern Lovers*, but Jackson's jackhammer drumming and Brebner's rhythm work bring the tunes into a 1980 context.

It's certainly not punk, and "new wave" is just a term invented to describe what happened *after* the punk movement dissolved. What exists now is simply 1980s music — *modern* music. Lane's drawing energy from this era, has produced an accessible, yet not overbearing album.

Robin Lane and the Chartbusters will perform for the Winter Carnival concert.

Probably second to musician Jackson Browne's *The Pretenders* in 1980 "debut album of the year" polls, *Robin Lane and the Chartbusters* is chock full of intelligent and mature material. The band's first single, "When Things Go Wrong," hailed as "the best folk-rock song in a decaded," propelled the album to the Top 10 in most northeast charts, and the remainder of the material has helped the LP maintain that status.

Lane, unlike so many contemporary artists, can write. Her lyrics, while not overly pessimistic, bare a reality that is reinforced by the guitars of Brebner and Radcliff. "When Things Go Wrong" inherently implies that things most often go right, and here the artist leaves the punk philosophy in her wake.

She moves and keeps moving, always coping, perhaps as a result of her devotion to Christianity. No Dylanesque preaching is present, however; Lane writes to relate, not to persuade. "Go on and sell me, I'm a commodity," she taunts a would-be lover in "Warning in Line." She concedes, "You digest me with facts...You can assassinate my mind"; a refreshing change from the contradictory rough girl-sex symbol roles taken by the likes of Pat Benatar and even Chrissie Hynde (Pretenders).

Lane is vulnerable; she knows it, and cares not to hide it.

Musically, the album relies upon the twin guitar accompaniment, while the bass leads the way for the drumming — the driving musical force behind the band. Add Lane's husky, almost sensuous, but unguarded vocals and the result is an album that never quits.

Quite honestly, it is one of the few albums I own that I can enjoy daily. There is direction here — away from punk, away from folk, away from the "power-pop" now flooding the airwaves. Even more so than on the album, Robin Lane's concerts expose such movement.

Movie clubs work hard to acquire quality films

By Betsy Sweeney '82

Members of the American Movie Club and the Cinema Club are working to provide the College community with a variety of old or seldom-screened movies.

Chaired by Peter Doelger '81 and Sim Hutner '81, the American Movie Club is the larger and more financially successful of the two. Its purpose, according to Doelger, is to "bring good-quality films that we ordinarily wouldn't get here, films that are fun to talk about." The club avoids films that other organizations "would bring in to make money, like *The Graduate*," he added.

The majority of the club's 45 members signed up at the fall Activities Fair. They help select the 24 movies that the club sponsors annually, including a Comedy Festival during Winter Term.

Assisted by faculty advisors John Bertolini and Ray Carney, club members peruse "the constant barrage" of film catalogues which Middlebury receives, Doelger explained, and compile a list of possibilities. From this, members vote on their final selections. Club participants also meet over meals Saturdays or Sundays, after screenings, to discuss the films.

Although the American Movie Club has lost $700 for the past two years, according to Doelger, it is about $100 ahead this year. "We've been hitting publicity more," he explained. Doelger added that when the club was experiencing financial difficulties, members debated about whether or not to raise the traditional $.50 admission price.

This spring, the American Movie Club will sponsor *All About Eve*, a 1950 classic featuring Bette Davis in her most memorable role; *Woman of the Year*, the first and arguably the best of the Spencer Tracey-Katherine Hepburn team-ups; and *Dracula*, among others.

The Cinema Club is in the process of rebuilding. Headed by Emma Mayer '82 and Karen Clemens '83, the Club was so financially unsuccessful this year that its future was contingent on a Winter Term success. *Harold and Maude* was so popular, Mayer reported, that the club has been issued funds for this spring.

Mayer blamed the club's past troubles on unpopular films, and poor pre-sales of ticket subscriptions. She explained that she is attempting to change the club's focus on obscure foreign films which draw small crowds and almost no money.

In the future, Mayer promised, "no film will be ordered unless there is a live witness saying that it is good. We will not order on reputation any more." Future films will be "entertaining and educating. If they are satisfying and bring in business, that's OK too," she remarked.

Mayer also cited an unwritten Cinema Club law against bringing American films to the Middlebury campus. They will be included in the future, she added, so long as they are "significant and not just popcorn movies."

The first of the nine films which the Cinema Club will sponsor next spring will be *Laura*, a murder mystery starring Gene Tierney and directed by Otto Preminger. Admission prices for Cinema Club films are proportional to rental costs and range from $.50 to $1.

Students interested in helping choose these films should attend the screenings and contact either Mayer or Clemens with their comments.

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WRMC expands facilities and changes programming

By Beth Cleary '83

"Alternative radio has reached its peak in Vermont with the void of WRMC-FM, missing from the airwaves for nearly two months," said Program Director Hugh Montgomery '83. "We feel we have established the ultimate in consistent programming.

WRMC-FM will once again lace the airwaves in February. The station has undergone extensive renovation and expansion over the last few weeks and WRMC now occupies almost all of Proctor Hall's second floor. "We have essentially a brand new facility, greatly expanded and much improved, especially in the area of production facilities," said Charles McDermott '82, the newly elected general manager. "Our new studios rival the most professional stations. We are no longer the electronic sandbox," he asserted.

Montgomery, enthusiastic about the new station features, noted, "We're trying to make more of an effort to approach the needs and interests of the community, especially with our impending 100-watt power increase." Montgomery explained that the station conducted an ascertainment survey of community needs, one of the requirements for license renewal and power increase.

"We did a random telephone survey of 30 area residents, asking general questions about problems in the community. In addition we interviewed 12 community leaders regarding problems they felt were most important in the area," he reported.

"We found there were some problems in Middlebury we weren't aware of," he continued. "We felt we should address these problems rather than operate under the pretense it's so easy to adopt as a college station, of intentional avoidance of the non-college community. The only thing we regret is that as students we don't have the time to fully concentrate on the station."

"One of the ways we're trying to approach community needs is to open our facilities and services to more people. We are now associated with the Adirondack Art Alliance in Ticonderoga, NY," Montgomery offered. "They've sent over quite a few people to play for us on the air." The interest shown by this arts group toward WRMC has spurred new enthusiasm for innovative programming.

The program director reported, "About a week ago, a group of students from Ticonderoga High School came over to present a mock newscast, the final project for a public speaking course, asking for critique from the 'professionals.'" He added, "Charlie McDermott and I were there. The hour we spent with them was one of the best of the term. That experience has alerted us to more of the needs of the community, and the services we can provide outside what we consider our normal listening audience. With our power increase, our outside listening audience will greatly outweigh that of the College."

Though no drastic changes should be expected in the programming format, the station's addresses will be aimed beyond the immediacy of "the hill."

Geography rejected

continued from page 1

defend its presence as a legitimate part of Middlebury's curriculum. He said that no other department has had to prove that it has a rightful place at the College.

To illustrate his point he cited recruitment procedures for replacing senior, tenured faculty members. When Vince Malstrom, a geography professor who resigned in 1975, was being replaced, the geography department was directed to hire a relatively young person on tenure track, to be reviewed for tenure after several years here. However, Illick said, during the same year the American literature department was recruiting to replace Howard Munford; it hired an associate professor with tenure.

The geography professor concluded, "There are things that bother us about unequal treatment." He said that he spoke about his concerns to President Olin Robison in private but did not present them to the faculty at Monday's meeting.

Administrative integrity examined

History Professor Marjorie Lamberti, in addressing the faculty last Monday, said she tried to clarify the facts and to emphasize that the TRC staffing decision "was in no way a signal of lack of commitment to geography at Middlebury."

In an interview after the meeting, Hanson, who serves as director of the new, not yet fully designed environmental studies program, addressed some concerns raised at the meeting. "I do not question Nick Clifford's integrity at all....I was talking about bureaucracy and how decisions are made," said Hanson, in reference to the seeming lack of communication between the administration and the faculty.

He denied that he had questioned the motives of the administration, and added that the close vote was indicative of the confusion among faculty members in identifying the problems.

He made his criticisms of the decision-making process on the geography situation in written statements to the Educational Council and the faculty on Jan. 19 and Jan. 30.

Vice President Clifford said that he could not speculate on the intentions of those who voted in favor of further consideration. He said that these affirmative voters might have displayed their belief either that the TRC and administrative decisions were improperly made or that a wrong decision was made regarding geography. "Heaven knows how many broke either way," he stated.

Environmental studies created

The faculty vote not to consider the continuation of an autonomous geography department and major will result in Educational Council consideration of several proposals for an environmental studies (ES) program, combining the present ES program, the geography department and the northern studies program.

There currently are three proposals for the program. One is from the Ad Hoc Committee on Environmental Studies and Geography, which was chaired by Dean of Sciences Russell Leng last semester. The other two have been drawn up by Smith and Assistant Professor of chemistry David Reingold. Reingold stated that his proposal is a "modification of the Ad Hoc Committee proposal and I view it therefore as flawed from the beginning."

Geography Chairman Hanson speculated that the Educational Council might recommend an environmental studies program only with an independent geography major. He commented that those faculty members who voted not to consider the geography question may have indirectly supported the continuation of a geography department because of this potential Educational Council recommendation for a small yet autonomous department.

Illick explained that the Ad Hoc Committee brought in a consultant from the University of Wisconsin's environmental studies program. The consultant reported his findings from a survey of 100 ES programs. "One of his clearest convictions was there is not a single ES program that is made up of groups that don't have firm rooting in the working curriculum of the university," or autonomous departments, according to Illick.

Ad Hoc Committee formed

Besides Hanson and Leng, other members of the Ad Hoc Committee on Environmental Studies and Geography included John Elder, assistant professor of English; John Emerson, associate professor of math; Howard Woodin, professor of biology; and Steven Young, adjunct professor of biology and director of the Center for Northern Studies.

In an interview, Illick protested Russian Professor Robert Baker's assertion that Hanson resign his position since he does not fully support the Ad Hoc Committee ES proposal. Hanson was given a two-year contract last spring to devote half his time to teach geography and half his time to developing a new program.

Hanson said after the meeting that his job is to direct the new ES program once it has been finalized.

Illick further criticized the circumstances surrounding the Ad Hoc Committee proposal because several departments which presently participate in the ES program were not represented on the committee. They are the economics, geology, physics and chemistry departments.

The proposal which the Ad Hoc Committee presented to the Educational Council on Nov. 20, Illick said, puts geography in a tenuous position because "politically, it doesn't have the makings in it."

Essentially, he said, the administration stated last spring, "we're putting all you weaklings into a melting pot and try to make you strong." But if the new ES program does not succeed, he warned, geography will not have a chance either.

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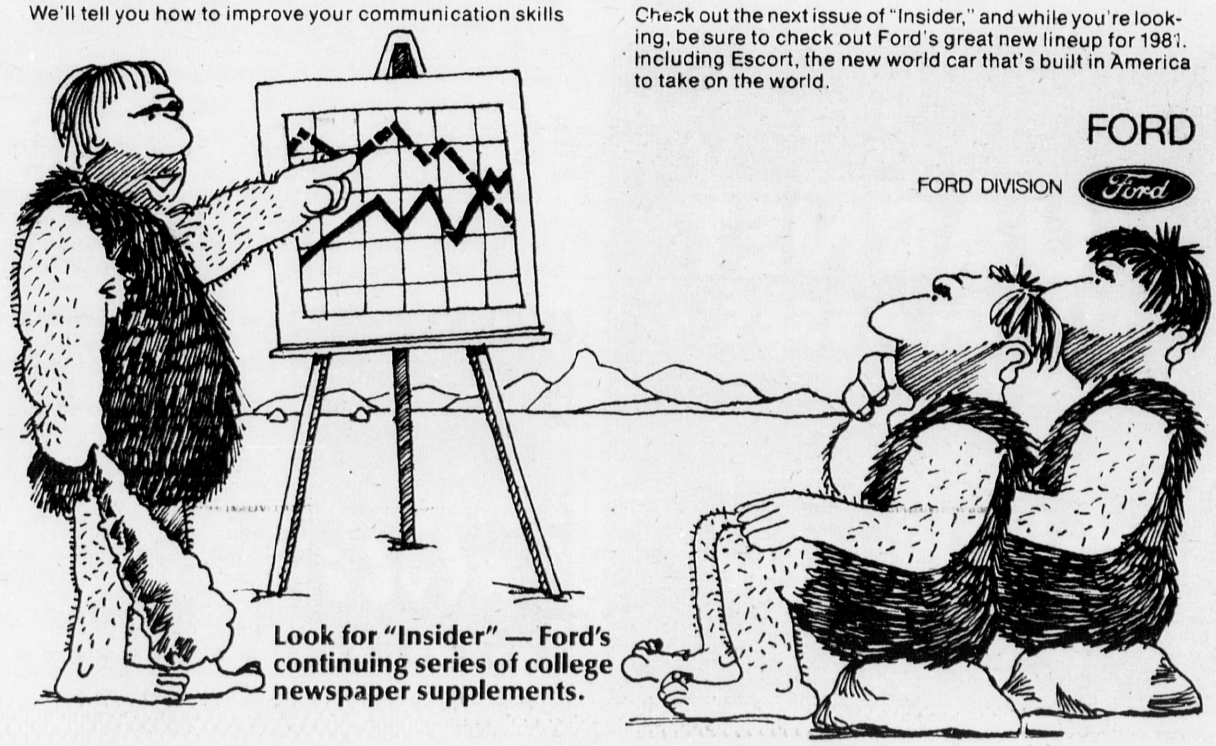

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Sports

Panther hoopsters shade Beavers, 81-76

By Doug Dickson '81

Destroying Williams and subduing Babson this past week, the Middlebury varsity hoop squad upped their record to 7-6. They have surpassed the magic .500 mark at this point in the season for the first time in three years.

Last Saturday, in the friendly confines of the Panther den, Middlebury proved rude hosts, downing the Babson Beavers 81-76.

Despite some shaky defense by Middlebury in the initial half, the Blue, behind the tough scoring and rebounding of Paul Righi '82, gave the Beavers all they could handle.

The first eight minutes of the contest were slow, with each team probing the other much like a boxing match. Then it was off to the races, as the pace drastically quickened.

Babson, relying heavily on penetrating guard Phil Colletta, played a wide-open running style which appeared to work at the outset. However, the controlled fast-break of the Panthers, with captain Bob Hamilton '81 at the helm, evened things off, and the teams rested during intermission with Middlebury leading 35-33.

The second half brought more of the same quick pace with each team trading buckets and each team displaying a schoolyard-type defense, giving each other some easy baskets.

The Middlebury defense continually let Babson inside but, fortunately for the Blue, their imposing center Mike Waggett '83 came through with eight blocked shots for the contest.

At the other side of the court, Righi began to assert himself. With about eight minutes left in the contest, the Panthers finally took control. Righi continually took the ball inside and tallied 14 of his 23 markers in the second half.

Waggett's lay-up, following a beautiful pass from playmaking guard Ted Virtue '82, put Middlebury up 55-52 with eight minutes left. Although there were some tight moments after that, there was no looking back for the Panthers as they cruised to their 81-76 win.

The Middlebury scoring sheet for the contest showed some great balance with four starters in double figures. Hamilton led the way with 24, Righi had 23, Waggett dumped in 16, while sophomore sensation Fain Hackney chipped in 12 despite foul trouble.

Traveling to Williamstown, Mass., to take on the Ephmen last Wednesday, the Panthers came home victors with a 70-46 whitewashing.

Hackney took charge at the outset, scoring 10 of Middlebury's first 19 points, and the Blue charged to an early lead and never let up.

The Panther game was clicking both on offense and defense, and when they shut out the Ephmen for eight minutes in the second half, the rout was on. Williams only scored 18 points in the entire second half.

Waggett again was a dominating force inside, scoring 21 points and hauling in 15 rebounds. Hamilton, with his usual steady game, contributed 18 points.

The Panther game seems to be in high gear now and the squad faces three tough road games this week (Norwich last Tuesday, MIT tomorrow night, and WPI Saturday afternoon) as prime tests. Not only have Hamilton and Waggett continued their fine play, but the rest of the team, mainly Hackney, Virtue, and Righi, have started to contribute significantly. Other teams can no longer key on one or two Middlebury players. The Panthers are becoming a complete team.

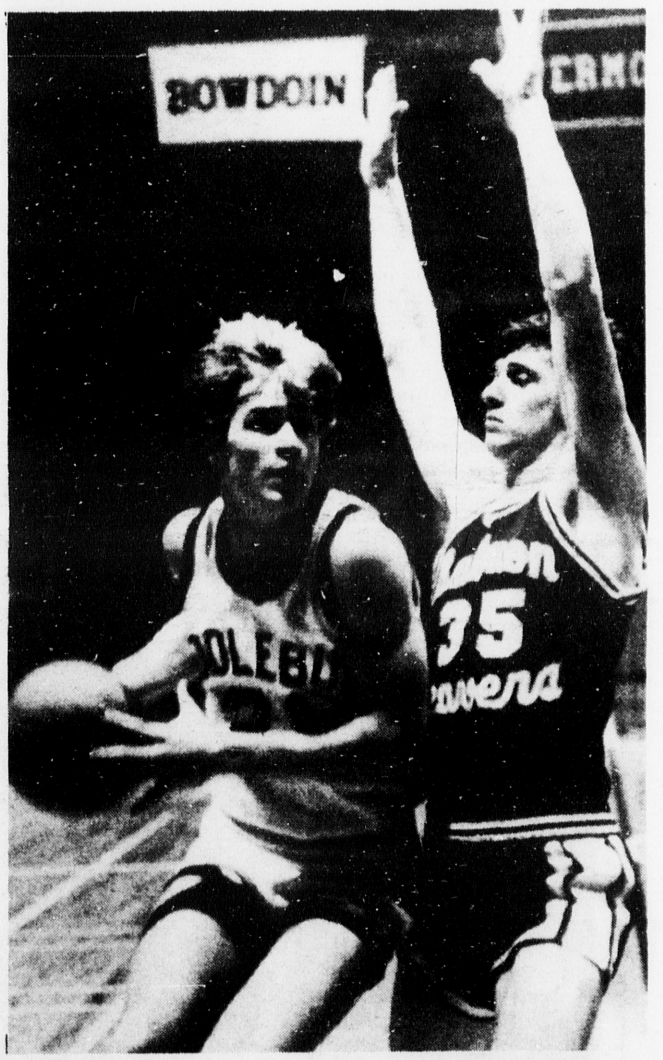
Late Tuesday night basketball result:

Middlebury 78

Norwich 74

Captain Bob Hamilton '81 has been a steady scorer and floor-general for this year's Panther hoop squad.

Photo by Lori Geiger '82.



The tough play of junior guard Ted Virtue has been instrumental in the recent Panther surge.

Photo by Lori Geiger '82.

B hockey subdued by two rivals

By Jim Ralph '82

Things are always tough on the road. The Middlebury men's "B" Hockey team found things especially tough as they dropped a 2-1 contest at Norwich last Thursday, and were thrashed by New Hampton 10-4 on Saturday. Consequently, the "B" icemen saw their season record drop to 5-5 with one game remaining.

The Panthers started the week strongly as they held a 1-0 lead going onto the third period against Norwich. Tough defense, fine goal tending by Craig Mayo '84, and a semi-breakaway goal by Paul Drain '84 gave the Blue their advantage.

Then disaster struck, as the Cadets, finding the Blue a little sluggish, rallied to score two goals late in the final period to pull out the victory.

The Panther downswing continued on Saturday as a very strong New Hampton squad blitzed the visitors. New Hampton simply outskated, outplayed, and outgunned the Middlebury pucksters, as they raced to an 8-2 lead at the end of two periods.

Middlebury came up with a stronger third period, but it simply was not enough against the highly-touted New Hampshire prep school.

Goals by Freshmen Tim Simpson, Charlie Stick, Cliff Nelson, and Bill Boscow were the only Middlebury offensive highlights in a contest which saw the Panthers on the defensive for sixty minutes.

As of press time, the "B" icemen still had a chance to redeem the past week's setbacks, with a victory over Kimball Union last Tuesday, and finish their season with a winning record.

Icemen kicked by Mules after routing Union, 9-2

By Paul Quinlan '84

Continuing to play like a team searching for its identity, either contender or cellar dweller, the Middlebury varsity hockey team played like the former and routed Union 9-2 on Jan. 28, then played like the latter and lost to Colby 4-2 three days later.

"Colby was a quick, good skating team, but we didn't play as well as we could have," commented Middlebury coach Wendy Forbes. In addition to a feeble power play that didn't produce a goal in four attempts, the defense failed to clear the Mules from in front of the net. Three of the four Colby goals came on shots that Panther goalie Mike McNamara '82 did not see, let alone dream of stopping.

The Mules entered the game coming off an impressive victory at Norwich the night before, while Middlebury, on the other hand, was without the services of defenseman Scott Fillenworth '84 (sprained wrist suffered against Wesleyan), and Ron Horta '84 (out for the year with hepatitis).

Colby's slow, methodical play and intricate skating patterns reminiscent of the Soviets, produced two tallies before Panther Dave Friedman '83 found himself all alone in front and stuffed in a pass from classmate Matt Weeden. Colby went up by two again, however, just 1:30 later, on a slap shot that beat a totally-screened McNamara.

After a second period in which neither team could muster any serious attacks, Colby scored the another goal at 6:02 of period three, putting them ahead decisively at 4-1. The Panthers squandered two more power plays, then Bill Cahill '82, scored what proved to be a meaningless goal with 3:05 remaining, and the Mules left town as victors.

It was a different Panther team, however, that took the ice against ECAC division II West rival Union. The Dutchmen struck first :36 into the game, but the barrage of Middlebury goals that followed, three goals in 1:30, sent the starting goalie packing.

The parade began at 3:03, with Jeff Scanlon '83, taking a pass from Mario Barrette '82, to tie it at one apiece. Then, :36 later, Cahill tallied on a beautiful backhand--two shots on goal and two scores. The final blow came after another 53 seconds of pressure. This time it was Friedman who scored what proved to be the winning goal, making it 3-1 Panthers.

Cahill then struck for the second time on Middlebury's first power play of the game. The 4-1 lead was reflected in the shots on goal; 17 for the Panthers to only five for Union.

The icemen of coach Wendy Forbes had an up and down week as they trounced Union, but dropped a 4-2 decision to Colby.

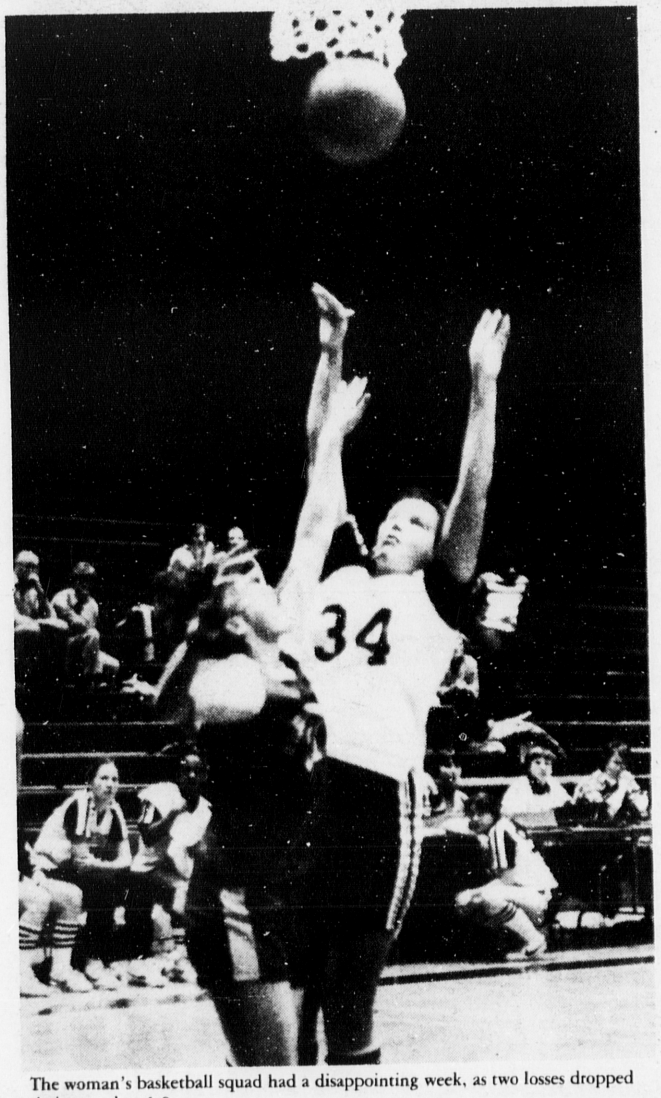
Photo by Lori Geiger '82.

Middlebury extended its lead to six goals, with three tallies in period two. The first, a power play goal by defenseman Chip Clark '82, followed by scores from Barrette and Weeden to make it 7-1, squashed any hope for a Union comeback.

Two more power play goals in the third period, one by Cahill for the hat trick and his fourth goal in two games, and the next by alternate captain Dave Tenney '81, finished the Panther scoring for the evening. The nine goal total and seven goal margin of victory (Union scored one more) were both season-highs.

Forbes was pleased with his team's performance, noting "They played as well as they possibly can, just doing everything right." The Panther power play was a perfect four for four, as was the penalty killing unit, which stopped all five Union power plays. The defense as a whole had a great game, allowing only 20 shots to reach McNamara, compared to the 50 shots drilled towards Union's keepers.

The Panthers are on the road this week. Last night they were in Manchester, New Hampshire, for a rematch with St. Anselm's, then it is on to Beanpot country to face the Babson six on Saturday.



The woman's basketball squad had a disappointing week, as two losses dropped their record to 1-9.

Photo by Lori Geiger '82.

Female five drops contests; overall record is now 1-9

By Lydia Fitler '84

Middlebury's women's basketball team continued its season-long slide last week, dropping contests to St. Michael's and Johnson State as the record dipped to 1-9.

Last Monday, the Panthers dropped a 76-51 decision to the Purple Knights at Memorial Field House. Despite the disparity in the final tally, the Panthers made it somewhat respectable by running off the final eight points of the game.

Deb Shelton '82 was the high scorer for the hosts with 19 points, followed by Ty Kennedy '81 wtih 14, plus Robin Harris '84 and Julie Hunt '81 with seven each. The Panthers shot an improved 65 percent from the charity stripe, and Kennedy snatched down 12 rebounds.

Middlebury coach Missy Hopkinson was pleased with the effort, commenting that the Purple Knights were the finest five the Panthers had faced thus far, and added that Middlebury was lucky just to stay in the game.

Jan. 29 provided additional disappointment, but the final count was a narrow 75-69 defeat at the hands of Johnson State. Kennedy led a balanced scoring attack for the hosts with 17 markers. Shelton added 16, freshman Margeret Goebel had 13, and Hunt netted 12.

Hopkinson felt that the team played well, but couldn't capitalize on many offensive opportunities. The officials also seemed to have the whistles stuck in their mouths, as 47 free throws were shot, and several players fouled out. Hopkinson added that "We had tall, good opponents, and while our fast-break showed improvement, we just couldn't measure up to their size."

The female five has two more chances to measure up to inter-collegiate rivals. Yesterday they met Vermont Technical College (VTC) and tomorrow evening at 6:00 p.m. they conclude a four-game homestanding in the season finale against arch-rival Norwich.

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The swimmin' women are off the blocks as they strive for another Middlebury victory.

Photo by Lori Geiger '82.

Swimmers have up and down week

By Bill DeSantis '82

The Panther swim teams had a hectic week, filled with all the ups and downs of intercollegiate sports. The men improved their standing to 4-2 with wins over Plattsburgh and McGill, and took third place in the Vermont State Championship.

The women, however, slipped to 3-4-1 as they defeated Plattsburgh, lost to Dartmouth and Vermont, and tied McGill.

On Jan. 21, the women started the week off by dropping a very tight match to UVM, 73-67. The Panthers were ahead 67-66 going into the last event. The final race was so close that two judges awarded UVM the victory and two others gave it to Middlebury. The "watchers" however, had UVM ahead by nine-tenths of a second.

It was a very disappointing loss but coach Don McIntosh's Panthers bounced back on Jan. 24 with a 96-39 trouncing of Plattsburgh. After Plattsburgh, the girls had a tough time dealing with a strong Dartmouth team, losing 81-41.

Leading the way for women were Dani Cammarra '84 who swam freestyle events, and Carolyn McCallum '83, who as usual was very strong in the individual medley (IM) and breast stroke.

The men were a little more successful last week. After beating Plattsburgh 59-35, the squad headed for Norwich on Jan. 27 to compete against Norwich, UVM, and St. Michael's College for the first-ever State Championship. UVM won easily, but the Panthers finished a strong third, just two points behind Norwich.

Individual stars for the men include state champion Steve Porter '84 who won the 50 meter freestyle. The Panthers also placed second in the 400 meter freestyle relay and senior Dick Porter set a school record with a time of 49.5 in the anchor lap. Dick also placed second in the 100 meter freestyle.

The climax of this hectic week, appropriately came at its end, when both squads traveled to Montreal to take on McGill.

Apparently, Canadian rules are slightly different than American rules, and the Middlebury swimmers were having a tough time adjusting to the minor changes. The Panthers were plagued by starting violations, disqualification rules, and the fact that the score was not announced during the match. These frustrating events seemed to drain the Middlebury natators of their spirit.

It did not look too good giong into the final relay event for the Panthers. McIntosh, however, found out that the women were down 61-54 and the men were behind 57-52. With the seven points alloted to winner of the relay, the Panthers had a chancer to salvage a tie and a win. That was all it took, it seemed, to get the teams "out of hot water".

The women's relay team consisting of Cammarra, Lisa Allee '84, Tracy Weidman '84 and Lisa Kissinger '82 easily won, and salvaged the tie.

Meanwhile, Dick Porter and senior Brad Martin had flown to Philadelphia for fellowship interviews, but were flying (expenses payed) to Montreal to meet the team. Just as the final event was about to begin, Dick anbd Brad walked in, dressed appropriately in suits and ties. The meet was held up a few minutes until Dick and Brad could join Steve Porter and Peter Martin '84 in trunks. The Panthers escaped all the obstacles imposed and swept past the hosts to win the meet.

The only meet in the near future occured yesterday as the women traveled to Burlington to face the UVM Catamounts in an attempt to even their season's ledger. McIntosh will then prepare his troops for the New Englands in late Februrary.

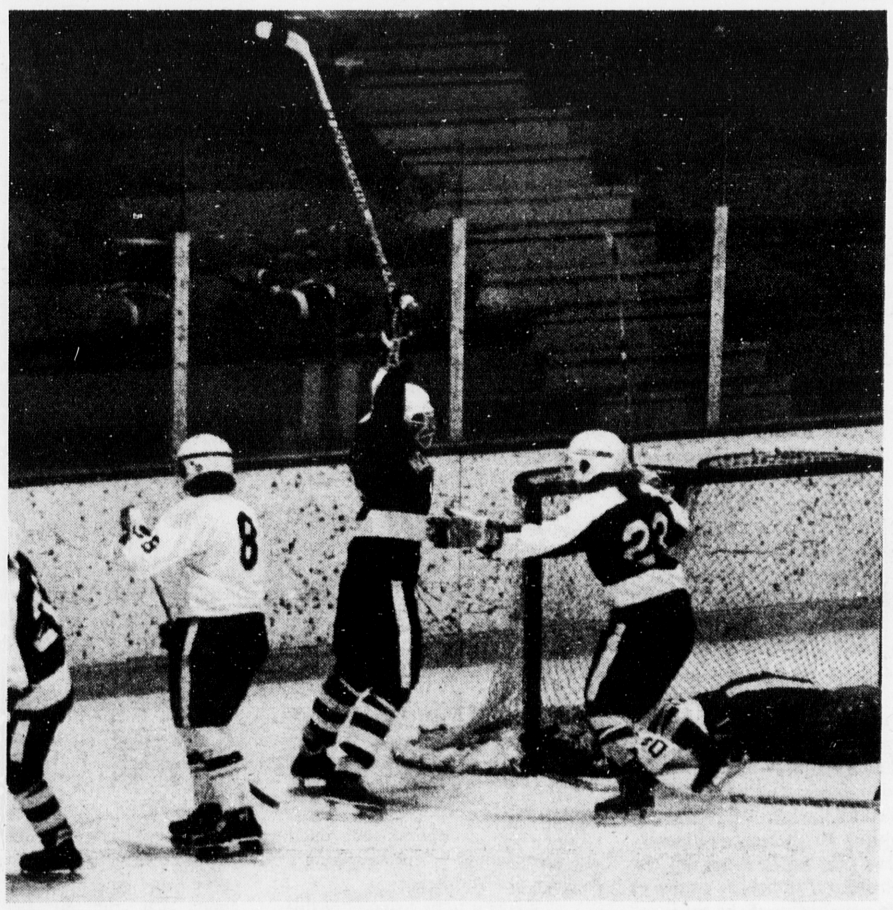
Old timers dump men's squash club

By James S. Gibney '82

The daring impetuosity of youth succumbed to the experienced cunning of old age in the men's squash match between Middlebury and the Burlington Men's Club last Saturday. The Panthers lost the match by a margin of 7-3.

Peter Ayer '84, Robby Boyd '82, and Jim Gibney '82 were the lone winners for Middlebury, and despite their losing efforts, several players deserve to be congratulated for their efforts. Jim Grossman '81 consistently defied both the laws of aerodynamics and physics in his attempts. David Hosbein '83 lost a tough match in the number three slot after a tie-breaker.

On the whole, the team regarded the match as a learning experience, the main lesson that being that squash is still possible past the age of 25. The thousands of fans who showed up bearing gifts and showering confetti were a great source of comfort. The Panthers hope to recoup their losses in a match against McGill when they return from their undoubtedly intensive training during February break.



Ali Bartle '82 rushes to congratulate an exuberant Buff Woodworth '83, who had just rapped the puck past the University of Vermont goalie. More women's hockey coverage after February break.

Photo by Lee McShane '82.

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Rutland Herald: "Controversy festers around Middlebury's president"

Editors note: The following article is reprinted with permission of the Rutland Herald.

By Paul Teetor

Olin Robison, in his sixth year as president of Middlebury College, has some unhappy people on his hands. They include senior members of the faculty and some students, and their criticism of his stewardship is tinged with venom.

Robison is a reticent man, but he does think he has done his job well.

"One of the things that I am most proud of is that in my nearly six years here we have made the tough decisions that had to be made," he said recently. "Certainly no one can say that there is any sense of drift on this campus."

But many at Middlebury disagree. In fact, Robison has become the focus of a controversy on campus that has boiled over a couple of times in the past two years.

Faculty and student dissatisfaction with Robison centers on his concept of the Middlebury presidency and his strong focus on financial affairs rather than academics. A secondary issue, one nearly all his critics mention, is Robison's hefty schedule of travel and commitments for the U.S. State Department. As an expert on Soviet affairs, he is a consultant to the department as well as an unofficial channel of communication with the Russians.

An Absentee President?

Robison's activities for the State Department have prompted charges that he is an absentee president and that he is more interested in his own career in foreign affairs than in the future of Middlebury College.

Robison counters by saying the attention he is attracting is good for Middlebury College. He denies he is slighting Middlebury in any way, and last year he received the endorsement of Middlebury's trustees for his stewardship of the college.

Robison said recently he is aware of charges lofted on campus that he travels too much on non-college business and the suggestion that he might be using his position as a springboard for some other job. The critics are off the mark, he said: "The fact is, I never consider myself off duty as president of the college, no matter where I am.

"I am comfortable with my stewardship of the position and I'm grateful that the faculty and trustees have permitted me to participate in some of the major issues that face the country. If I felt that these things inhibited my capacity to do the job then I wouldn't do them."

Robison has a college to run and he is active as a State Department consultant. So where does he find the time to do both? "You make it," he says.

He is philosophical about the criticism lofted at him by some of the college community: "College presidents generally are caught on the horns of a dilemma. If they stay in the office too much, people say they're out of touch. If they stay in the office too little, people say they don't care and aren't doing their job. I have tried to find the right balance."

Part Of The Job

Robison isn't the only college president, either in Vermont or the United States as a whole, to run into the charge that he is slighting academic affairs for crass financial concerns. These are hard times for private schools, as Windham and Goddard colleges can testify.

...The major difference at Middlebury seems to be the frequency and intensity with which faculty at Middlebury criticize Robison, and the related accusation that he is an absentee president.

That criticism has surfaced at faculty meetings and other campus forums. Many Middlebury faculty are eager to talk about the situation, but most are equally eager that their names not be used.

Robert Pack, a tenured professor of English at the 1,900-student school, is one of the few Middlebury College teachers who will talk about the situation publicly. Pack appears to be speaking for a substantial segment of the college community when he admits to some doubts about the school's direction. He expresses his doubts diplomatically, noting that open criticism should be encouraged at a college like Middlebury.

"I take it to be a sign of health when faculty members feel free to dissent and to propose changes in the structure of the institution," he said in a recent interview. "In this spirit, and with the conviction that there are many good things happening at Middlebury, particularly devoted teaching, I would say that the main problems at Middlebury are as follows:

"The college lacks a collective sense of its educational goals for the 1980s.

"For a small college, there is an insufficient sense of community.

"The morale of the college is low, due largely to the college's inability to deal with the tenure squeeze and to debate its priorities and their financial consequences.

"There is a lack of openness, courage, or will in debating and discussing the difficult problems.

"A deterioration of concern and responsibility among students is leading to selfishness and apathy."

"To solve these problems, stronger leadership is needed from President Robison, as well as from faculty and students."

...Pack himself refused to characterize his comments as an attack on Robison. He said, in fact, that the blame for what he called a "low grade academic depression around here" should not be laid entirely at Robison's door.

The Critics

But a significant number of faculty, administration and students said that blame is Robison's. In interviews, many of them were very critical of Robison. Most requested anonymity.

"If I thought that putting my name to my statements would help force the trustees to deal with the academic problems created on this campus by Robison, then I would be glad to. But all it would do is cause me all kinds of problems that I don't need," one Middlebury professor said. "You see, the trustees love him because he handles money so well, and they don't really know or care about what's happening on the academic side of things."

This same professor, in a conversation several weeks later, characterized Robison as "an ambitious managerial type with limited academic credentials," and said:

"It's obvious to me that he's using Middlebury College as a very comfortable base to pursue other interests...At faculty meetings he never addresses the faculty on anything other than money matters. It's all fiscal management with him."

One senior faculty member disagreed with a suggestion by Robison that the faculty had approved or encouraged his diplomatic activities. He said:

"As for all this diplomatic stuff that Robison is always flying off to Washington and Moscow for, well, you know, the faculty never sanctioned Robison's going off to participate as a State Department advisor or going to Moscow or whatever. The trustees may have made some kind of deal with him about that, but the faculty has never been consulted on it and you can bet that a lot of us would object to it if we were consulted."

The Visibility Factor

Caleb Rick, a student government leader, said Robison's lack of involvement in campus life has troubled many students: "The problem here is that the president is not visible to the students. In my opinion, Olin Robison has decided that fund raising and outside contacts are more important to the future of this college than maintaining an academic presence on campus."

Debby Richman, editor of the college newspaper, said she is virtually the only student who is assured of getting an interview with Robison.

Fraternity president Mike Ackerman also said Robison doesn't appear to be interested in student concerns.

"The question is settled," Ackerman said. "He's a fiscal manager and nothing more. I personally don't think that he puts any academic goals above finances."

But Erica Wonnacott, dean of students, said much of the criticism of Robison is motivated by jealousy: "Yes, he does take a lot of trips, but many times the trips combine college business with his diplomatic interests. He's a terrific fund raiser, and I think that his national visibility has got to help Middlebury College."

Wonnacott takes the student complaints with a grain of salt.

"The students tend to want a Mr. Chips kind of president, a big daddy image," she said. "But he's very clear on this point: He's told them that he's not their daddy."

The Hiring Function

Wonnacott said Robison's job is to hire strong academic talent, not necessarily to try to provide the talent himself. But another Middlebury professor faults Robison on just that point.

"Robison doesn't know the first thing about curriculum, but what's even worse is that he doesn't surround himself with strong academic people who could help him compensate for that weakness. He doesn't want people who will go against his wishes."

The resignation last year of Roger Peel, former vice-president for foreign languages and a man with impeccable academic credentials, was one of the prolonged, recurring crises that have characterized Robison's presidency. Events suggest that Peel resigned because of continued differences with Robison.

The controversy was complicated, but it ended when Peel stood up in a faculty meeting in November of 1979 and said he was resigning because he couldn't work with the administration.

The Middlebury president also was criticized for the decision to close the college's Geography Department and to merge it with a smaller program. Many felt that Roland Illick, former head of Middlebury's soon-to-be defunct Geography Department and a teacher at Middlebury since 1946, was badly treated by Robison. Faculty committee recommendations on the subject were given lip service and ignored, many said.

Robison's response was that the merger would make Middlebury more efficient and would coordinate geography studies better with other programs.

Robison responded angrily to the suggestion he was surrounding himself with yes-men: "That's absolute rubbish."

College treasurer Carroll Rikert defended Robison's outside activities and his role at the college.

"My opinion is that with one foot planted firmly in the outside world, he can't be knocked over so easily," Rikert said. "You know, he's always bringing things back from his trips that help us. Why, there's a whole flow of international people through here that widens the horizons of the students and of the whole college community."

Another defender is Fred Neuberger, admissions director. He said Robison's style is ideally suited to the management problems looming for small, private, liberal arts colleges.

He said Robison is fighting to preserve the financial stability of the college as it enters a period of fiscal uncertainty and stress.

Trustees Satisfied

Trustees of the school generally think Robison is doing a good job. Trustee John Kirk suggests that faculty dissatisfaction is nothing new at any college.

Regarding student complaints that Robison is an absentee president, Kirk said it didn't appear to him that Robison was any different than any other modern-day college president.

"You know, I'm old-fashioned," Kirk said. "I wish we could go back to the days when the president was around every day, but that isn't practical anymore. Maybe there should be a new job description for college presidents."

Kirk and other trustees had no problem with the suggestion that Robison might be using the Middlebury presidency as a stepping-stone to a State Department job. One recently retired trustee even said it was common knowledge that if former President Carter had been re-elected Robison might have been headed for Washington.

One of the sharpest faculty criticisms of Robison suggests that his ambition may be hurting the school. Several professors said Middlebury has dropped from "most selective" to "very selective" in *Barron's Guide to Colleges* (a privately published book that high school students use to help guide them in choosing a school). They also charged that the average College Board score of student entering Middlebury has gone down about 25 points during Robison's tenure. (It should be noted, though, that College Board scores nationwide have been dropping steadily for several years).

Kirk's suggestion that faculty dissatisfaction is universal may be true. The question in Middlebury's case is whether that classic battle would have been less severe with a different sort of president at the helm.

The Cornwall Mafia

One Middlebury teacher, who said he is in frequent contact with Robison, said he also understands the views of the critics. He spoke of "The Cornwall Mafia" — the name frequently used on campus for those faculty and administrators who more or less openly oppose Robison — and said they don't like him because he's so different from his predecessor, former president James Armstrong, a scholar in Greek classics.

For Armstrong, the source said, the college was the center of the universe, and many faculty members at Middlebury, like the students, feel Robison just doesn't care as much about them.

He also talked about charges by other professors that Robison is using his Middlebury tenure to further his job prospects: "Well, the launching pad theory about Robison and the college is fine and valid, as long as you take it to its logical conclusion, which is that he has to do a good job here if he wants to take a step up from here. He apparently has concluded that doing a good job here means concentrating on the financial aspects of the college."

Robison, it appears, is perceived either as the prototype of the activist, contemporary college president who maintains a healthy perspective with his outside activities or as an ambitious bureaucrat who is only interested in the bottom line on the budget and what the college can do for his career.

A Balanced View

However, out of more than 70 interviews conducted, three relatively brief statements stand out.

The first was the end of an interview with the Richman, the campus newspaper editor, as she struggled to clarify her feelings about Robison.

"Well, I used to think that it was unfair for him to spend so much time away, but now I'm not so sure," she said. "I mean, I don't want to seem brainwashed by all the things he says, and I think I've been a tough, fair journalist in dealing with him. But I have come to see that he is doing what he has to do the keep the college above water as we enter a period that everyone knows is going to be extremely tough for small, private colleges like this one."

The second was the end of and interview with a faculty member who had spoken candidly and even-handedly about Robison's role at the college: "You know what Robison's biggest problem is? At a time of great financial belt-tightening at the college, Robison has to try to please four basic, sometimes conflicting constituencies: the trustees, who want the school run with sound fiscal management; the students, who want an exciting, fun campus; the alumni, who want a famous, nationally recognized college; and the faculty, who want the college to be a place of distinguished scholarship, whatever the hell that is.

"How can one man possibly please all these people?

"At the faculty meetings, Robison tries to tell them that the college has to deal with this coming financial crunch, but they don't want to hear about it. They tell him, 'That's your problem. We're serious, concerned scholars with more important matters on our minds.

"They just talk right past each other, almost like they're speaking different languages, which this college is famour for anyway."

The comment that had the clearest ring of accuracy came from a faculty member who refused to say much else about the issue:

"The real problem here is the old story about trying to mix oil and water. You've got these norther, preppy, Ivy League types who talk through their noses and giggle at anybody who didn't go to Hotchkiss or Groton, and they're supposed to be taking direction from a Southern Baptist preacher who grew up, maybe not in abject poverty, but certainly in circumstances that most of these people could never relate to.

"And to really bug them, he flies around the world making pronouncements that often get on the news about Russian affairs. It would take an enormous amount of compassion and understanding from both sides to make the situation work, and so far we on campus have seen precious little of those qualities from either side."

She concluded the interview with a statement resembling a prayer:

"My deepest wish is that this campus can utilize some of these humane, progressive liberal arts values that everyone always talks so much about around here and that we can all start pulling the same oar in the same direction. God help us if we don't."

....Pack said, in fact, that the blame for what he called a "low grade academic depression around here" should not be laid entirely at Robison's door.

One of the sharpest faculty criticisms of Robison suggests that his ambition may be hurting the school.

USSR expert says he's really college president

Editor's note: The following excerpts are reprinted with permission of the Rutland Herald.

By Paul Teetor

A traveler on the road to Middlebury College drives past snow-covered fields and sleepy small towns until, abruptly, the old Vermont clunkers begin to turn into BMWs and Volvos. The farmhouses give way to a curious combination of modern office-type buildings and quaint, turn-of-the-century gingerbread structures. Welcome to Middlebury College.

Middlebury's president for the last five and a half years has been Olin Clyde Robison, a Southern Baptist preacher with a doctorate from Oxford tucked unobtrusively in his back pocket. He is a man who makes news as a nationally recognized expert on Russian affairs, as an adviser to the State Department and as chairman of the President's Advisory Commission on Diplomacy....

Robison's secretary, who presides over the inner office, says, "You can't believe how many people come in to see him every day that he's here. I used to be the secretary for the president of IBM, but the traffic in and out of his office was nothing like this."

...Robison is interviewed, by his own estimate, at least once a week: "Media people ask me about everything under the sun except the college presidency. Do you know that I'm the manager of a large operation here with 500 full time employees, and 800 counting part-time people? We also have approximately 1,900 undergraduate students, with another 1,600 enrolled in at least one of our other courses and programs."

...It was a long way, intellectually, spiritually and emotionally, from growing up in Texas in the 1940s to the presidency of Middlebury College in 1975. Who helped him on that road?

"Well, of course my parents first and foremost. But there was a group of liberal Texas ministers — not radical in any way, just common good sense people — who seemed to stand out in a world of instant answers. They had a profound influence on my thinking."

That influence was so profound that when Robison was at Baylor University in 1954 he knew he wanted to be a preacher, leading him to a combined major in history, religion and philosophy.

"Baylor was a Baptist college with a Christian tradition. As freshman and sophomore, I was required to attend chapel three times a week. I hardly knew that places like Harvard or Middlebury existed....

"I was a first-generation college student, working my way through. In addition to working the breakfast shift in the cafeteria, I sold everything you can think of door to door: programs for athletic contests, bibles, encyclopedias, china. I can't even remember what else.

"This dimension of my growing up is missing, for the most part, on the Middlebury campus. The student who has not had to work hard has had a qualitatively different experience. One of the issues I try to address as the college president is what we can do in structuring the educational experience to help in the maturation of young people so they are sympathetic to and appreciative of the vast majority of people in the world who are not affluent."

After getting his degree from Baylor in 1958, Robison did graduate work in theology and ethics at Southwestern Theological Seminary from 1958 to 1960, where he met and became close friends with Moyers, who, he says, is still his best friend. He then went on to Oxford University, where he earned a doctorate in 1963.

After graduation from Oxford, Robison taught high school and served as pastor of a rural Baptist church in Texas. His first government assignment, in 1964, was with the Peace Corps where he became director of university affairs.

One year later, he moved to the Department of State as special assistant to the deputy undersecretary.

In 1968, Robison left Washington to become associate provost for the social sciences at Wesleyan University. He continued his involvement with international affairs as a consultant to the State Department....

In 1970 Robison moved to Bowdoin College in Maine where he was named provost, dean of faculty, and senior lecturer in public affairs, positions he held until his appointment at Middlebury in 1975. During that period, he was named to the board of directors of the Atlantic Council of the United States and to membership in the International Institute for Strategic Studies and the Royal Institute of International Affairs, both in London, and the Council of Foreign Relations in New York.

Since coming to Middlebury in 1975, Robison has expanded his international ties. A frequent visitor to the Soviet Union, he has spoken before many Soviet audiences. He remains a consultant to the senior levels of the State Department and served as an advisor to the U.S. Delegation to the Belgrade Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the forum dealing with the Helsinki Accords on human rights. In addition, he has acted as host to Soviet dissidents Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, Aleksandr Ginzburg, and Georgi Vins.

What is Robison proudest of in his five and a half years at the helm of Middlebury College? "We've managed to keep the college enrollment stable, the admission pool stable, we've raised the percentage of students receiving financial aid from 18 percent to 25 percent. We've made many additions to the physical plant. Our endowment has gone from $31 million to $65 million dollars, and we've had an increase in the faculty of 10 percent."

In 1978, President Carter named Robison the first chairman of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.

In a wide-ranging interview that concentrated on his unusual juxtaposition of academic and diplomatic careers, Robison made the following points:

The Campus has chosen to excerpt comments which deal with student activism and Robison himself, rather than including the President's comments on nuclear proliferation, Sozhenitsyn and Jimmy Carter.

On Student Activism

"I really don't understand when people say this generation of students is apathetic. Why should we go around trying in our pronouncements to lay on this generation of college students the things that we feel guilty about?

"The '60s kids were exceptions. Society was going through upheavals and the kids had to reflect it. Likewise, students today really are a reflection of the contemporary society. We are not going to dial back to another age."

On Himself

"I have heard these charges that I travel too much on non-college business, even that I'm using this position as a springboard for some other job. The fact is, I never consider myself off duty as president of the college, no matter where I am. I am comfortable with my stewardship of the position, and I'm grateful that the faculty and trustees have permitted me to participate in some of the major issues that face the country. If I felt that these things inhibited my capacity to do the job then I wouldn't do them."

Allegations questioned

By Debby Richman '82 and Jennifer Gold '82

The Feb.1 *Rutland Herald* headline announced a "controversy" surrounding Middlebury College President Olin Robison. This revelation is not newsworthy; every college president acts as the campus scapegoat. The real news, however, deals with academic responsibilities. The article quotes several faculty members as saying that the President slighted academic concerns in favor of fundraising goals. But Professor of English Robert Pack disagreed, claiming "low grade academic depression around here" is not entirely the President's fault.

Perhaps faculty are at fault. The proposal raised in a monthly faculty meeting to cancel the fall term All-College Meeting Night indicates lack of faculty concern with maintaining open formal communication. During this night, faculty meet with their respective departmental majors to discuss pertinent matters. The faculty have not given a vote of confidence to this meeting. Do the faculty display "a lack of openess, courage, or will in debating and discussing difficult problems," as alleged by Professor Pack?

Perhaps students should accept responsibility for the so-called academic crisis. After all, they are the individuals for whom the education is intended. Unfortunately, students are the transients in the College and cannot be expected to influence curricular planning substantially.

In this economically depressed period, students attending Middlebury seem to be more concerned with education not as an end in itself, but as a critical means to some other goal — usually graduate school or employment. Many students are striving for future financial security.

These fiscal concerns parallel those of President Robison's, whose priority appears to be keeping the College solvent in an effort to provide as many educational opportunities as possible.

One cannot determine whether Robison is aptly suited to the job; only the President himself knows for sure.

Correspondence

continued from page 5

in last week's *Campus*, is it any wonder that this is the fastest growing area? It's too bad that such government control is coming at a time when college costs are evidently out of control.

All who voted for Mr. Reagan in the hope of improving their own economic situation, and all who did not vote because they thought it would have no effect on their own lives, should think seriously about this "cutback" and the many others which the new Administration has promised us. I'm finishing college this spring, so I don't have to worry about the $1,500 hike in the comprehensive fee from a personal standpoint, but I'll still be a U.S. citizen and taxpayer, and I'll still be wary of the Reagan Administration, especially in light of this not so auspicious beginning.

LAUREN M. ROSS '81

Eat to music

TO THE EDITOR:

During breakfast, Tuesday, Jan. 27; lunch, Monday, Jan. 26; and dinner, Friday Jan. 23; 200 music preference surveys were distributed in the Upper Proctor dining room. The purpose of the poll was to determine what kind of music, if any, should be played in Proctor Hall. People receiving the polls were to indicate their musical preference and to designate which meals they did or did not want to hear their preference. We, at the Food Service Office, thought you might be interested in the results of the Proctor Music Survey.

For breakfast the polls showed in order of decreasing preference: Classical, Rock, Easy Listening, No Music, Country, Adult Pops.

For Lunch: Rock, Country, Easy Listening and Classical (tie), No Music, Adult Pops.

For Dinner: Rock, Classical, Country, Easy Listening, No Music, Adult Pops.

Some of the comments from the survey and the Comment Book were as follows:

"Listening to music is a barbaric pastime...Please stop."

"I like music a lot; it adds a sense of civilization to barbarian Proctor."

"Proctor is noisy enough as it is. Music makes people talk even louder."

"Make sure it's loud enough to hear with people talking."

"No one likes every kind of music. Have a place with no music."

So, guided by these thoughts and the results of the survey, we will limit the music in Upper and Lower Proctor to Friday night dinner (Rock) and to Sunday brunch (Classical). The system will primarily be used for Summer School announcements, as originally designed.

Finally, we would like to thank John T. Canady '83 for his comment. He said, "I don't like the music...(but) I do appreciate the effort that went into its installation, however."

Sincerely,

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE FOOD SERVICE

Corn dog criticized

TO THE EDITOR:

Not since Director of Food Services Gary Starr's "Jim Jones style cooking" hit Midd a few years back has Starr come up with something so horrible as the "corn" dog. This plump, long, juicy, phallic food may grace the trays of fast-food houses, but does not sit too well here, especially next to Proctor's finest chicken patties and the already world-renowned "lambette." How long does it take to grow the brown "corn" shell around an innocent American hot-dog? Why doesn't Starr take some of his mystery budget and invest in something other than "new-wave" culinary delights — either that or go experiment on students at another college.

JIM MILLER '81

College rebuffed

TO THE EDITOR:

I find the adminstration's action concerning the issue of fraternity dining truly appalling. Not, however, because I now have to continue trekking to Proctor on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights (I belong to no fraternity), but because of the manner in which the decision was made. Zeta Psi, the fraternity which brought up the issue of frat dining, made every effort to work with the administration in deciding the question, but in the end was denied permission for no valid reasons whatsoever.

The adminstration's first complaint concerned the fact that the cook, *whom Zeta Psi would hire and pay themselves,* might for some unfathomable reason wish to sue the College. Because the frat is College owned and the cook might conceivably sprain her wrist flipping pancakes, this complaint is valid. Zeta Psi (ZP) then responded intelligently by offering to take out an insurance policy covering the cook, and thus relieve the College of any responsibility concerning possible suits.

This initial problem solved, the administration had to scramble to find another excuse for prohibiting fraternity dining. They found it in the charter, written when the College purchased the frats, which states "fraternity dining will cease." The reason for this statement's inclusion in the charter was because frat dining, when it had been run by the administration, was quite costly, and the College wanted to save some money by banning it altogether. However, because ZP was planning to purchased food themselves, and pay the cook out of their own pockets, there would be *absolutely no cost to the College whatsoever.*

But now it was time for our ever protective, ever helpful Dean of Students Wonnacott to offer her assistance. Just like a politician, she chimed in that because the student members of ZP were also on the food program, dining at the frat would be *wasteful* and *nonconstructive.* Oh, isn't it wonderful that we have such a person around to protect us from ourselves at every corner! The members of ZP, and anybody else for that matter, can spend their *own* money any way they please. If they feel the expense of paying for a meal at both ZP and Proctor is justified by the pleasure of dining together in the pleasant surroundings of ZP, *it is up to them.* It is their money and their decision.

Dean of the College Spencer, however, declared that the fraternities would become "islands of elitism." He also believed that if ZP had dining (and this is only three nights a week), competition would surely force the other fraternities to follow suit. Only from Washington have I heard comparable hogwash. Whether some fraternities are islands of elitism has nothing whatsoever to do with whether they offer dining or not. From my experience, most people's choice of fraternity also had no relationship at all to whether they can eat there or not.

The administration's final answer on the issue was, however, "NO." As simple as that, "NO." There were no concrete reasons offered in support of this decision, and there was no concrete intelligence involved in the making of it. Throwing around phrases and terms such as "islands of elitism" and "nonconstructive" is not intelligence; it's hot air. If one wrote an English paper based on such principles and using such terms, the grade awarded by any competant professor would be an F. Come on guys, this is purportedly an institution of higher learning and intelligence, lets try to show a little more of it. Please.

In all sincerity,

DAVID HOSBEIN '83

Right to eat

TO THE EDITOR:

Now that the dinosaurs have been penned, it seems that it is time for them to be led to the slaughterhouse. The College administration is not content to merely own fraternity houses. The issue appears to be control of all aspects of fraternity life. The members of Zeta Psi fraternity have been eating three meals a week at their house for the last semester. In a recent meeting of the IFC (Interfraternity Council), the members were told that they would no longer be allowed this option. These meals came at no extra cost to the College. Instead, members of the house each pay dues of $75 dollars per semester. The main thrust of the Coffrin committee report was that the rebate system was too expensive to maintain. Therefore, fraternity dining should be abolished. For the fraternities, it was a bitter pill to swallow. Nonetheless, swallowed it was.

Now there is dining at a fraternity at no cost to the College. In their denial of Zeta Psi's right to eat, financial considerations seem to have faded into the background. The College has assembled a convoluted assortment of arguments to justify their position. Few of them seem to follow any logic or have any validity. The deans have stated that if dining of this sort were to flourish, "islands of elitism" would spring up. It is hard to answer such an ambigious charge, especially at a school with such an elitist tuition. Is not owning a key to the darkroom (a $40 fee) also elitist? Perhaps the College would care to examine the number of members of Zeta Psi on financial aid. Hardly a financially elite group. The administration also stated that if this type of dining were to grow, clashes with the administration would ensue. I believe that these confrontations would grow only if the College were intent on manipulating social activities in fraternities. The one legitimate concern lies in the area of Zeta Psi employing a cook. Yet the problem of employee accident compensation is one that could be solved with negotiation.

Regardless of whether one likes fraternities or, to be specific, Zeta Psi, it should be realized that off-campus dining should be a viable option at this school. In a school which reeks of conformity, it's good to have as many options as possible. Think about that when you chew on your next lambette.

Disgruntledly,

JAMES S. GIBNEY '82

Corrections

TO THE EDITOR:

As Finance Committee chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to correct numerous errors in the article entitled "Fraternity party funding discussed," which appeared in the Jan. 29 issue of the *Campus.*

1. Several fraternities have *not* sought aid this term from the Finance Committee — SLUG is the only fraternity which has directly indicated a desire for future funding.

2. Forum did *not* draft a major proposal concerning fraternity financing — Forum simply discussed guidelines which the Finance Committee had formulated in regard to fraternities requesting funds.

3. Fraternities would *not* be responsible for meeting 50 percent of the Finance Committee subsidy. There will be no charge to the fraternity sponsoring the party.

4. Social members working at their fraternity's Finance Committee funded party would *not* be expected to contribute 1/2 the admission cost, but would be admitted free of charge as with all living members. Social members not working at this party,however, will pay the full admission fee at the door.

5. Damage costs resulting from open parties would *not* be supported by Finance Committee — Damages at Finance Committee funded parties in a fraternity would be paid for by the fraternity damaged.

At the Student Forum meeting last Sunday, Forum members decided not to place a $2 maximum admission charge. The charge will be determined when the Finance Committee considers the request for the event in question.

If there are any other questions, concerns, suggestions, etc., please direct them to Scott Gentleman, Box 2313.

Sincerely,

SCOTT GENTLEMAN '82
Finance Committee chairman

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SLUG can obtain funds

TO THE EDITOR:

I'm writing this letter to clarify SLUG's position on Finance Committee funding of fraternity events. I decided to seek funding because it's currently impossible for a fraternity to pay for a good rock band at a party without large losses or outside funding. Any losses would force a cutback in private events which is unfair to our fraternity membership.

After two months of dealing with the bureacracy, SLUG is now eligible to request funding. we dont's feel that this money will affect what's left of our independence (note Zeta Psi). We already have to follow the *Handbook's* party regulations and all of our events will be run totally by SLUG. With this new funding, we hope to improve Middlebury's social life by bringing back the virtually extinct live band to fraternity parties.

ERIC LUNDBLAD '82
SLUG vice president-treasurer

Prof regrets geog loss

TO THE EDITOR:

I write to express dismay at the way the Geography Department was abolished at Middlebury. Short term staffing difficulties were used by the College to abolish the Department. Any such major curricular change should be made only after consultation with the faculty and students. The eleventh hour review of this process which was made by the faculty at their meeting on Feb. 2, 1981 was totally inadequate. Notice of this impending action was not given to faculty in advance of the meeting. In proposing that the faculty consider this process, the Educational Council anticipated that a written statement of the Educational Council proposal would be available to all faculty members before the faculty meeting. The Educational Council also anticipated that the question would be referred to Divisional meetings for candid discussion of the issues before the matter was voted on by the faculty.

In hastily bringing the issue to a vote at an improperly notified faculty meeting where well over 40 percent of the faculty were absent and in disposing of the issue by a two vote margin with two abstentions, we did not provide the sense of clarity and fairness which is so essential. The matter of whether the College appropriately abolished Geography last spring has been settled as a question for further action. However, the memory of the violation of trust and courtesy which occurred will remain as a force. I hope it will encourage us, in the future, to see the necessity for open discussion of painful issues.

Respectfully,

RICHARD R. CORNWALL
Associate professor of economics
Member, Educational Council

Really "not guilty"

TO THE EDITOR:

I *did not* write the letter, "Not Guilty" that appeared in the Jan. 29 issue of the *Campus*. I don't know how or where you came upon that letter, but I had never seen it before I read it in your paper. I don't know who is responsible for the letter, and I certainly don't understand why they signed my name. In any case, I think that it is a senseless, selfish and uncaring letter. The author, whoever he or she is, needs to realize that caring about other people is a valuable part of being "wealthy." Don't worry "David Hill," no one is plotting to make you feel guilty, but your letter sure makes *you* out to be a fool. Don't write any more letters with my name on them.

Sincerely,

DAVID G. HILL '81

Editor's note: the Campus *publicly apologizes for the incident. We recommend that the next* Campus *editorial board verify authorship of all letters prior to publication.*

Serious snob

TO THE EDITOR:

Perhaps it was the allusions to fatback and dried crusts, or maybe the mention of slumlord that led some to believe that my "Just Desserts" letter was a joke. Actually, the exaggerations in my letter were borne from P. Oorand Concerned's earlier exaggerations in her own letter, but my letter was indeed no joke. My main intention was to stifle Miss Concerned (whose later apology I graciously accepted) because she was chastising a very siginificant and essential segment of society — an upper class which the survival of her lower class truly depends on. Surely Concerned has heard the phrase, "Don't bite the hand that feeds you." Well...who is it that sets up and maintains welfare in this country? The poor? From whose bank accounts are drawn the sums of billions of dollars necessary to make programs like UNICEF, the Peace Corps and VISTA work? The poor's? As the author of "High Society" (*Campus*, Jan. 29) observed in one of his more telling statements, "The wealthy in this world are most often those who also hold the positions of power that can influence events." Naturally, that is why we stay wealthy. Wealth can be an excellent weapon; it intimidates but usually proves pursuasive. It can also kill if its powers are doubted.

I care not to address this issue any further, mainly because I feel it should come to a close. I will, however, comment that any "bubble of ignorance" some contend I have never concerned such trifling Middlebury matters such as these. Rather, my bubble was "busted" the day I realized that running an oil business like the company my family runs, entails a world more than TV shows like *Dallas* and *Dynasty* would ever lead any of you to believe.

Cordially,

RICH N. LOVETT

P.S. To the wealthy of this school who will not speak out, take to heart the wise words of author Diana Vreeland: "We mustn't be afraid of snobbism."

Oral exams are clarified

TO THE EDITOR:

In an article which appeared in the Jan. 22 issue of the *Campus*, Professor of American literature Stephen Donadio is quoted as stating that American literaure oral examinations were first required two or three years ago. There is a misunderstanding here. In fact, comprehensive oral examinations have been required of all American literature majors for at least two decades. The only change has been one of timing. Instead of holding the examinations in late May, we now hold them at the end of Winter Term. Comprehensive examinations have long been an integral part of the American literature major, and will continue to be so.

JOHN M. WILLIAMS
Chairman, department of American literature

Classifieds

PERSONALS

Skybo for King (Peter Pagenstecher) *King for Queen* (Elaine King) Bring truth, honor, justice, freedom, etc. etc. to the 1981 Carnival Ball!

Dearest Maine Gal: "Keep your chin up and charge!" Love, New York. p.s.-I still would like a dance with you.

Sharku: Follow instructions p. 43 VofDT re: our favourite mouse. Let none catch on. Respectfully, S.H.

Pretty Tricky Ricky! Bet you can't wait for the encore. Your line as *stud* was not mud! Alright!! JPW, your befuddled mentor.

Hey W. Faulkner—I'm sure gonna miss your cute little ol' accent! Y'all come back now...and thank you *so* much—For everything. Love, P.

Liz—Happy 19th! I hope your busy schedule allows time for celebration. Enjoy your travels over break...A new friend.

Jesse, Chas, Duke, Miss Nellie & the kid: Thanks fer a pistol-packin' evenin'. Ah may not find "the Lone Star" agin, but ah'll never fergit it! Miss K.

Marcy and John—Treat yourselves to a steak and a current newspaper—you're free! Congrats and love, Claudia and the Slut-pups.

B,L&C—Have the time of your lives; SEA will never be the same! But neither will I, without you. XXO till Sept.

P.T.—Have a super birthday and break! Celebratory drinks are in order—you pick the night & the tab is on me. XOXO, Chuck

To that U.W. Potatoe—Finally, your very own PERSONAL.(be psyched!) Ya gotta love being a loser sometimes—such excitement. Sincerely, Bwuce Lee.

Deb & Jen—It's been, well, an experience. I'll miss the gum, the giggles, the Freihoffers and *The White Album*. See ya some free Friday night?

PERSONALS

And what's brewing on your love seat? It's not my fault you attract all the dogs. XO.

B.D.—Hey, you fiendish ski pole! Truly, we were in the depths this W.T. Underworld China is really where it's at, eh? Passionate regards — elslimeo.

Crack—Dig that! You were not rolled and your pokemachine came to visit! Picture this: visiting Stasha and Natasha over break! B.B.

To Mary Queen of Delaware—just to let Middlebury College know that you're my neighbor. Love ya, Y.N.I.F.E.

My "Beadle-Bear"—SMOOTCH. Thanks for making Valentine's Day last all year long! Love, your "Darling".Crazy Dave, Ranger Rick, the Immoral Minority, Jerry Falwell, Prof. Nuclear Wastes and others of similar importance and diversity have endorsed *SKYBO* (Peter Pagenstecher) for King and *King* (Elaine King) for Queen of the 1981 Winter Carnival Ball. *SHOULDN'T YOU?!?*

Looking for a summer job? Try the summer job bank located in the C.C.&P. office in Adirondack House.

Boo, Wis &Chas—Bon voyage from a true landlubber. I'll miss you mucho! Love, MB

"Have it your way with the Ferger King" — Elect John Fergerson Carnival King.

If Al were King, you wouldn't have these problems--Al Kelley—Carnival King.

The Nebraskan John Dye for King. Support his Queen—Elaine King.

Lister-Mint: I'm wicked bummed to see you bail, but I'll be stoked to get your letters. Scam on some gnarly ones! Love, Scum.

GEOGRAPHY WILL RISE AGAIN WITH YOUR HELP

PERSONALS

Virginia Anne, Who do we hate the most? Notes are fun! Good luck at Yale, (you should be three.) Baltimore's Best.

HEMK,MEL—Thanks for Burlington, "surprise parties", quiche brunches etc. We love you, and we'll miss you. Get psyched for senior year! Love, EDM & EWC.

To my friends going away for spring term...Take care and good luck! I'll miss you all. H.

Block,Animal,Rit,the gang et. al.—Hold down the fort. I'm going to miss you all. Thanks for everything and hurray for senior year! Love, a Salty Mariner.

Batts 2nd South: You all have made this year forever memorable; toilet paper, Rosebud, dancing etc. You're the best, good luck next term. Love, Lis.

As I head for W.H., I leave behind me very special friends: roomies(and ex-), "block men", J.C.'s, etc. I love you all! XOBOO p.s.—senior year...

Quiche thieves beware! You'll get your just rewards—next time it'll be arsenic & bacon instead of cheese....Quiche cooks.

BOBBO--Congratulations on your imminent departure from Middlebury. What a way to *cap* off 41/2 years! Best of Luck! Your two partners in crime.

Piglet—Please come back home. It is very nippy over here. Think of you often. Love, Ivan Tearsurtitsov.

Dear Dad, Send lawyers,...and money. The *&?!$* has *hit* the fan. 'Tis time for the risin' of the moon. Love, Your son, Rho.

Dear Pete—miss your casual and frenzied sex. Night Club is moving forward...planning on your participation! Hope the big D.C. is treating you well...even with Ronnie in town. Send humor quick! Prof. Nuclear Wastes.

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Help keep warm this winter with a man's small Gerry down parka. Very warm and in great condition. Call 388-9457 for Lee or write to Box 2768.

Salton Yogurt Maker w/ 6 glass jars. $10.00. Call Christie at 388-7937 or 388-6186.

1975 Martin D-18 Guitar. Excellent condition. Drop by Forest W. 248, or 8-3541 or box 2080.

LOST & FOUND

Missing from girls' locker room in field house: ugly digital watch with black plastic watch band by Casio. Lost Jan. 23rd? I am the only one who could ever possibly be attached to it, so *please* return it to 2485 or call 8-9309.

Lost: Graduation cap with great sentimental value. Cottrell & Leonard tag on inside and looks old. Reward offered! Box 3257 or call 8-4200.

Found—Silver bracelet found outside Alibi last Friday night (1/31). Write box 2100 if you think it's yours.

WANTED

For Carnival Night Club Act: 1 drummer, 1 bass player, 1 violinist, 1 sax player to support vocalist(s), keyboard, guitars. Must be competent, experienced. Contact Jeff at box 2491 or call 388-9497 before 2/18.

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Announcements

New group organizes

A Northern Vermont Chapter of the English Speaking Union is being organized in this area. The first meeting will be held on Feb 10 at 7:30 p.m. at the South Burlington Public Library.

Anyone interested in further information is invited to call Frank Racine at 862-9085 in Burlington.

Alumni meet

The Student Alumni Association (SAA) is holding an open meeting on Tuesday, Feb. 17 at 7:00 p.m. in the Upper Proctor Lounge. Anyone interested in working with the SAA on admissions, career counseling and placement, or alumni relations is urged to attend.

Collins lectures here

Tonight at 8:00 p.m. in Gifford Lounge, Clem Collins will speak on Christ's Health Revolution.

The lecture is sponsored by the Christian Science Organization of Middlebury College. All are welcome and questions are encouraged.

EC contest sponsored

The Omicron Delta Epsilon sponsors an annual competition — "Frank W. Taussig Article Award" — for the best article submitted by an undergraduate or recent graduate. Articles may be on any topic in economics but must be based on work done as an undergraduate.

The Taussig Award consists of a cash prize of $250 to the winner, $100 to the ODE chapter at her/his college and publication of the paper in "The American Economist."

The deadline for submission of papers to the department of economics is May 15. Anyone interested in participating should contact Juergen Fleck, Munroe 311, as soon as possible.

Buy hockey tickets

Tickets for the traditional Middlebury College-University of Vermont hockey classic, scheduled Feb. 10 in Burlington, will be available in advance at Middlebury's Memorial Field House.

Some 150 tickets for the game will be placed on sale today, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at the field House ticket office. Tickets are $4 each.

Join gays

An opportunity for gay/lesbian women to share mutual concerns in a supportive environment is available in a newly forming gay women's support group.

The group will begin next Tuesday, from 7:00-9:00 p.m. and will meet for eight weeks. Cost of $40 is negotiable. For more information, call 388-6754 days, and 388-6819 evenings.

Fraternities dine

continued from page 1

he challenged.

Chi Psi President Mike Ackerman '82 stated that his fraternity "has not entertained" any ideas of reviving dining in the house. He does condemn the College for its actions in thwarting Zeta Psi's attempt to hire a cook. He said he views the discouragement of hiring cooks as an attempt by the administration "to regain control over students."

Alpha Sigma Psi (SLUG) Vice President-Treasurer Eric Lundblad '82 commented that his fraternity was considering reinstituting meals but any plans "were obviously ended by the administration's decision concerning Zeta Psi's hiring of a cook." He noted, however, that had Zeta Psi approached the administration before hiring the cook, they may have gotten a better response from the College.

Lundblad stated that SLUG will "have weekly meals at the house," but that these cook-outs and pizza parties will be prepared by fraternity members.

Dean Wonnacott expressed disappointment that the current conflict over dining is damaging to College/fraternity relations. She remarked that the College has "spent ten years or more with fraternities trying to have working, reasonable, healthy relations."

The six fraternities are unified in their opposition to the administration's decision to disallow any fraternity dining. Zeta Psi President Burroughs commented that meals used to be "the best thing frats offered."

But in the Jan. 29 issue of the *Campus*, Dean of the College John Spencer claimed that fraternities would become "islands of elitism" if fraternity dining were reinstated.

TYPISTS

If you can type upwards of 60 words per minute and are interested in earning some extra money, then *The Middlebury Campus* may have a position for you. The *Campus* has some weekend typing shifts available. If interested, contact Keith McCurdy via Drawer 30 or 8-4153.

The language career you choose today could influence national security tomorrow.

Because professionals at the National Security Agency contribute to the vital dual missions of foreign intelligence production and communications security. And now career opportunity and challenge await candidates who are language majors or skilled in unusual foreign languages.

Your role as a professional linguist at NSA: NSA offers a wide range of challenging assignments for Slavic, Near Eastern and Asian language majors involving translation, transcription and analysis/reporting. Newly-hired linguists can count on receiving advanced training in their primary languages and can plan on many years of continued professional growth.

The benefits: NSA also offers a salary and benefit program that's truly competitive with private industry. There are assignments for those who wish to travel and abundant good living in the Baltimore-Washington area for those who wish to stay close to home.

Countless cultural, historical, recreational and educational opportunities are just minutes away from NSA's convenient suburban location.

To find out more: At NSA your future will be linked to the nation's. The vital role that the National Security Agency plays demands and ensures constant challenge and professional growth.

To find out more about NSA career opportunities, schedule an interview through your college placement office. For additional information on the National Security Agency, fill in the information blank below and send it to Mr. Bernard Norvell, College Recruitment Manager, National Security Agency, Attn: Office of Employment (M32R), Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755.

An Equal Opportunity Employer. U.S. citizenship required.

The National Security Agency

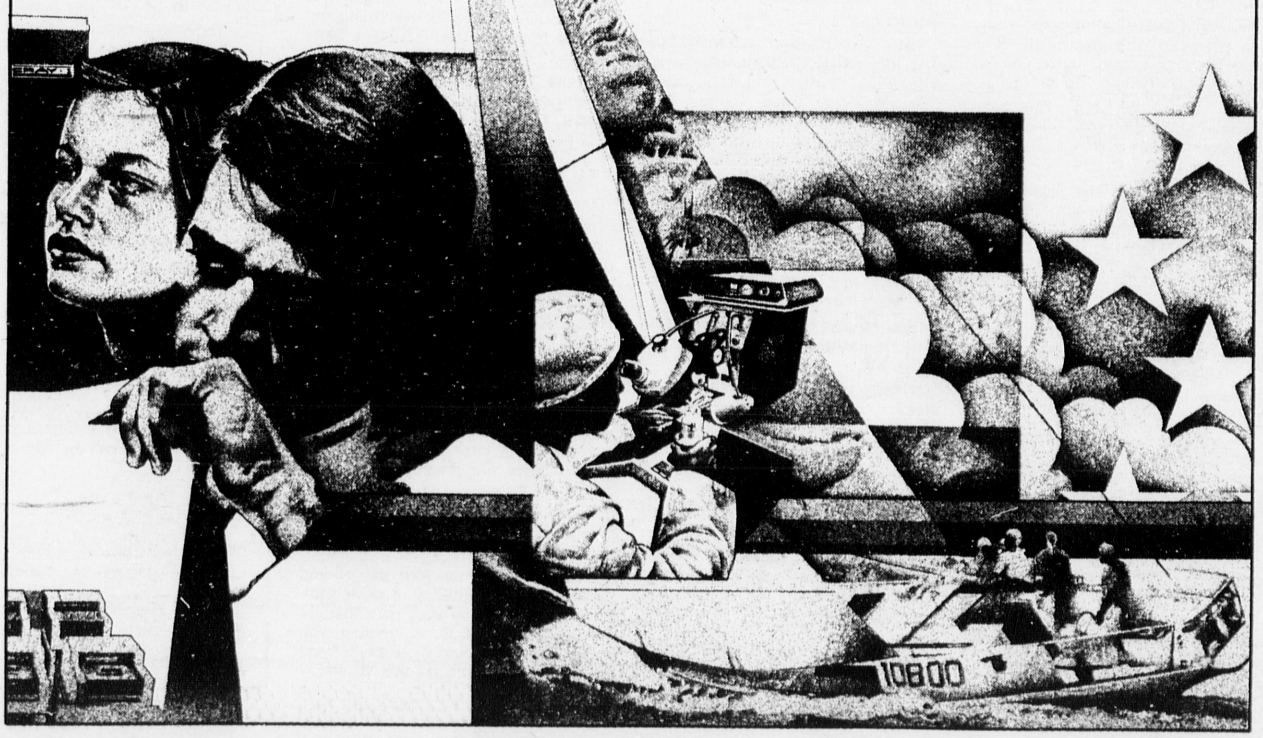
More than just a career.

I'd like more information about career opportunities with NSA.

Name (print) _____

Address _____

_____ Phone No. _____

Degree Level _____ Major _____

University _____